The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,544—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1895.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
157, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th Nov.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	28th "
			1896.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	4th Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th "
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
B.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	8th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	15th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	29th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.I. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
B. M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	W. J. Nantes	28th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.M.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th "
B.V.I. SUTLEJ	4202	W. J. Nantes	25th "
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.M.I. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,325	350	7th Jan. '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE Or VENICE	2nd Class. Rs. 325	Deck. Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 21, 1895

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. R. RUBATTINO — 12th Dec. 1895.
S. S. Duc. BALDUINO — 9th Jan. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Chartered Steamer "ARROYO," 3,564 Tons, Captain R. SAMUEL, will SAIL on or about the 28th inst. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.
For freight and further particulars apply to—
TATA & SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings : Fort, Bombay, 20th November, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 7, Esplanade Road.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing Orders, Per rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,122 tons, on the 30th November, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 30th November, at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd December, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, about the 28th November, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, about the 3rd December, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,899 tons, about the 14th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, about the 7th December, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th November, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

1896
LETTS' DIARIES
ARE
NOW READY.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.
YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate — 4 0
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Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country House, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK.
CAMERAS MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA.
DRY PLATES OF ALL KINDS.
LENSES By DALLMEYER and other Eminent Makers.
KODAKS and other Hand Cameras.
EVERYTHING UP TO DATE
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
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Cards for sending Home should be purchased at once and CHRISTMAS Sent by an early Mail in order to reach England and America in time.

A very large and varied Stock of all the most Novel and Beautiful

Packets of one Dozen Assorted Cards will be sent to Mofussil constituents by Return of Post, on receipt of Order. AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS. Prices Per Packet of One Dozen Assorted Cards, 6 as., Re. 1, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-12, and Rs. 5.

Designs in 'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS are now On View.

CUMBALLA HILL, KEMP AND CO., LD., BYCULLA.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER,
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

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(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

MASONIC OUTFITTERS
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THORPE & Co. have always on hand a large supply of CLOTHING for EVERY DEGREE in FREEMASONRY.

	Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Blue, Best Quality	16	0
Do. do. Scotch Crimson, Best Quality	16	0
Leather Cases for the above	4	0
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Royal Arch Companion's Apron and Sash, Best Quality	33	6

Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stock for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS.
THE CLUB SODA WATER MACHINE.
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ALL MINERAL WATER REQUISITES.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
THE
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THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD ARE BLUTHNER'S.

BLUTHNER'S GRANDS,
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BLUTHNER'S ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

BLUTHNER'S ALIQUOT PIANO IS THE QUEEN OF INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS in INDIA :—
MARCKS & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
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CHRISTMAS SEASON.—1895-96.

'XMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR GREETING
CARDS!!
An immense choice of Varieties to select from,
Exceptionally the best and cheapest for the Season.
An Inspection is solicited.
CHEAP PACKETS OF CHOICE SELECTED CARDS.
From As. 4 and upwards.
NEW LEATHER GOODS.
NEW PERFUMES.
Now on view at Both of our Establishments.

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3. Rajabai Tower.
4. Rope Dancers.
5. Crawford Market.
6. Hindoo Girls Drawing Water from a Well.
7. The Jogee Playing Music.
8. Interior of a Hindoo Temple.
9. A Brahmin Astrologer.
10. Secretariat Buildings.
11. The Bombay High Court.
12. The Doctor and his Client.
13. Consulting for his Fortune.
14. How a Barber Shaves his Customer.
15. The Apollo Hotel.
16. Cobblers Repairing Shoes.
17. Victoria Terminus Station.
18. A Group of Coolies Playing Geherias.
19. Taboot Procession.
20. Yatch Club Buildings, &c., &c.
ANNAS 10.

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT. MADON, SONS & CO., Opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Carnac Road.
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CHEMISTS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
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CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE AND AT MODERATE PRICES.

NEW STOCK OF TWEEDS, FLANNELS, COATINGS, &c.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Navy Blue Serge Suits	24	0	Dress Suits	54	8
Tweed Lounge Suits	34	0	Dress Jackets	32	8
Flannel Suits	26	0	Cotton Tweed Suits	13	8
Khaki Drill Suits	12	8	Tweed Trousers	10	0
Shikar Suits	20	8	Riding Breeches	7	0

SUPERIOR QUALITIES AT EQUALLY MODERATE PRICES.
FIT AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

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DRESS SUITS,
RIDING BREECHES,
RIDING HABITS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The OFFICES, SHOPS, and GODOWNS of TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, are situated in the following places only—

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The Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name or any other name than that of "Treacher and Company, Limited." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a Written Authority Signed by the Manager, and no Lists, Periodicals, or Books are genuine unless they bear the Full Name of the Company thus—

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

THE
ANNUAL TEXTILE FANCY DRESS BALL
WILL BE HELD IN
THE TOWN HALL,
ON FRIDAY, 10TH JANUARY, 1896.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
OPPOSITE MAIN ENTRANCE, PRINCE'S DOCK.
By kind Permission of the Respective Commanders,
A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
Will be given in Aid of the above Institute by the Members of the Stewards' Department of the following P. & O. Ships :—
s. s. Carthage, s. s. Peninsular,
and s. s. Ganges,
ON THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Overture	Messrs. Collis, & Roakes.	Harvey,
2. Song	"Kathleen"	Mr. Rowe.
3. Song (comic)	"Havn't arrived"	Clements.
4. Song	"Tommy Atkins"	Knott.
5. Song	"Amateur Photographer"	Saunders.
6. Song (selected)		J. Wright.
7. Song and Dance		Collis.
8. Song	"Oh Honey"	Hills.
9. Song (comic)	"Sharp after me"	Moore.
10. Song (selected)		E. Stevenson.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.
PART II.

1. Song	"Masks and Faces"	Mr. Shearing.
2. Cornet Solos (selected)		Roakes.
3.	The Original Mascot Gangos Marionettes Breakdown	Messrs. Collis and Weeks.
4. Song	"Queen of the Earth"	Mr. Stone.
5. Song and Dance	"Brighton"	Harvey.
6. Song	"Au Revoir"	Grainger.
7. Song (selected)		Giles.
8. Song (comic)	"She wanted something to play with"	Newburry.
9. Song (comic)	"Ruses in between"	Moore.
10. Highland Fling		Macdonald.

Doors Open at 8 p.m. Commence 8-45.
ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats.....Two Rupees.
Unreserved Seats.....One Rupee.
Back Seats.....Eight Annas.
Tickets can be had from the Manager, Seamen's Institute.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXPOSITION
AND
INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY
OF
ALL NATIONS,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

FROM MAY 24TH TO OCTOBER 12TH, 1896.

CANADA'S first GREAT EXPOSITION affords a pre-eminently unique opportunity to Manufacturers and Exporters to OPEN TRADE in that direction.

The Empire of India Section is replete with Oriental splendour. The undersigned having been appointed Commissioner-General for India, will be glad to receive Exhibits from the owners of Artistic, Industrial, and Historical objects of interest, such as Arms, Furniture, Costumes, Pictures, Jewellery, &c., for which, if approved, it will provide free transit, ample and appropriate space for exhibiting, also every possible protection, and will guarantee to return the same at the close of the Exposition.

Application for necessary Forms for Exhibit space, privilege or concession, &c., and other information, can be obtained from the undersigned.

H. PRASAD,
Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy's Garden,
Tardeo, Bombay.

BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD., OF MUNICH.

WE have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of this Company, and are prepared to accept Marine Insurance Risks at Current Rates.

GILL & Co.

THE S. S. "BUSCHIR," from BUSREH, BUSHIRE, and BUNDER ABBAS, has ARRIVED and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for the Captain's COUNTERSIGNATURE, at the Office of Messrs. Hill, Son and Grenan, 18, Elphinstone Circle, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

All claims must be presented for settlement before the Vessel leaves this Port, otherwise they will not be entertained.

H. VENATOR,
S. S. "Buschir."

NOTICE.

ACCORDING to AGREEMENT 7th October, 1895, per MR. A. F. TURNER, Solicitor, I have exclusively taken in hand the MANAGEMENT of the Firm, E. TAURINES, Photographer, 67, Medows Street.

All Payments and Deliveries are therefore to be made directly to me, and no discharge will be binding unless Signed by me, or by my duly constituted Attorney, Mr. ALFRED POLIDORI. Any other discharge being a forgery, will be prosecuted accordingly.—Bombay, 27th November, 1895.

A CONROY,
Partner in the Firm of E. Taurines.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few if quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.
FINE OLD SCOTCH.
Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.
May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.
SOLE AGENTS :—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c. :—
2 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey dhooties.
2 bales grey jaconetts.
1 case washing cloth.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 5th December, and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel :—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of old screw, augurs, angle iron, ink bottles, guard bells, hand barrows, bolts, scrap belting, cans, canvas pipes and belting, crowbars, iron chains, chisels, cotters, clips, coiled iron kegs, old files, fire bars, hoop iron, scrap iron, brass scrap, copper scrap, machinery duplicate parts, brass tubes boiler, steel scrap, corrugated sheets, leather scrap, old rails, steel tyres, timber teak scrap, lorry wheels and axles, zinc sheet pieces, old furniture, and miscellaneous other articles.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment noted on each lot, and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the same will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for the removal.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, November 27, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

HIGH COURT.
SUIT No. 140 OF 1894.
Motichund Harjokchund and another .....Plaintiffs.
versus
Manockchund Kapoorchund .....Defendant.

The sale of jewellery advertised to be held TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of paulins, harness, and saddlery, leather cuttings, old cordage, old gunny, and canvas, &c.

Also packing cases, casks, bags, and scrap iron.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND RARE BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS, GOLD REPEATER WATCH, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, a collection of valuable and rare books and manuscripts in English, Pheivi, Zend, Persian, and Gujrati, pertaining to Parsee religion, also books on literature, a gold repeater jewelled hunting watch with gold chain, palanquin clock, University clock, &c., the property of the late DHUNJEEBHAI FRAMJEE PATEL, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the books are on view.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Rampart Row, above the offices of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and close to the office of the P. and O. Co., the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate full-sized mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston, with improved cushions by John Roberts, with pool and pyramid balls, cues, marking board, six-light gas lamps complete, folding harmonium, pictures, China and Japanese flower vases, lamps by Hink's and Ditmar's, Brussels' carpets, &c., the property of GEORGE SERVICE, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chunam Kiln Road, near Grant Road, opposite the David Sassoon Reformatory, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned ebonised cottage pianoforte, by S. Rose and Co., brass bedstead, pictures, table ornaments, Brussels' carpets, Hink's lamps, etc., the property of W. CHARPIE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 7th prox., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 7, Church Gate Street, (next door to Messrs. Geyerland Co., Machinery depot, the surplus stock of an European firm, consisting of large cupboards, plate glass show cases, English-made mahogany sideboard with mirror back and marble top, writing pigeon-holes, electric dynamo, medical batteries, electric bells, meat mincing machines, coffee mills, patent nail drawers, motor fountains, patent copying presses, useful for large offices, boxes of mathematical instruments, dispatch boxes, parts for sodawater machines, electric lamps, vulcanizer for making rubber stamps, juice presses, coffee roasters, and a lot of other sundry articles.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 27, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

The SALE of Messrs. Mugondas and Jeramdas' stock-in-trade at No. 51, Medows Street, consisting of jewellery, such as diamond, pearls, emeralds, rubies, and sapphire rings, necklace, bracelets, necktie pins, &c., will be resumed TO-DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF YELLOW GRAMS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dana Bunder in the Godown of Muccadum, Mr. Velji Poonsy, near Prince's Dock, by order of Sumratrai Khetsidass, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Bapubhai Kakal—

600 bags of yellow grams of the Delhi-Bhatinda quality.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of Sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome French-polished plain household furniture made to order by Wimbridge and English makers, best porcelainware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of valuable ferns, Japanese chrysanthemums, Poona standard roses, Ceylon palms, and many other flowers and shrubs, also Bussorah fowls and goats, &c., &c., the property of H. O. CAMPBELL, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.
N. B.—The garden will be sold at 7 a.m. on the same day.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Thorn Bank, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain household furniture, made to order by "John Roberts," best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, one pair hanswaler mares, aged, quiet in single and double harness, good goers and used in regular work, one 'Rajah' Matheran Tat, quiet riding pony, one 'Bob' Young bay Arab, regularly ridden by a lady, good faces and manners, one 'Beauty' grey Arab has been regularly driven in harness &c., &c., the property of HERBERT GREAVES, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.
The property of another gentleman—
1 handsome strong English-built vis-a-vis by Thomas Gill of London.
1 handsome strong English-built brougham by Robert Nesson of Aberdeen.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Phillips and Co., very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished dining, drawing, office, and bed-room furniture of the latest design, and best workmanship made by Madrasi carpenters, consisting of drawing-room suits, mirror backed sofa, dining and drawing-room cabinets, chiffoniers, handsome single, double, and treble door bevelled glass almyras, ottoman, revolving pigeon-hole office tables, easy and light reclining and revolving chairs, wardrobes, sideboards, teapoys, card-table, dumbwaiter, book and show cases, one Madras pattern travelling coach, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view

The sale of Bungalows and vacant land at Bandora advertised to take place on Sunday, the 1st prox., is POSTPONED.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of coloured and grey piece-goods.

By order of the Presidency Paymaster—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 second-hand English-built and mail phaeton, with folding steps in good order.
1 strong palanquin office shigram, with a grey waler horse and harness.
1 country bred chesnut pony, 5 years, quiet in saddle and harness.
A lot of office furniture, consisting of chairs, tables, time-piece, clocks, book case, cash box, &c., &c.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 7th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Waterworks Bungalow, Dell-le Road, Byculla, behind the Victoria Technical College, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, handsome large size old blue China jars, fancy table ornaments, English oil carpets, two first rate 26 and 25 magazine rifles by Evans with cartridges, one under rifle, a six chamber's revolver and one air pistol, a walnut wood grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, a large size American organ by Cornish and Co. with 14 stops, Surveyors levelling instruments, a compass magnetic battery, fishing tackle, flake, incandescen hanging and wall gas lamps, a handsome strong English built bugger with spare wheels, a strong-built victoria with removeable coach box and back seat, a powerful grey Arab horse about 14-3, grass cutting and grain grinding machine, fowls, pigeons, cats, ducks, wearing apparel, valuable books, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots garden benches, &c., the property of H. WATSON, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the Sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 27, 1895.

NEWAR! NEWAR!!

FOR the best and strongest Newar (or cotton tape) for Newar beds, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND L. M. BANK, LIMITED.

THE TRADE DEMAND for the Busy Season having commenced to set in, this Branch is authorized to receive short period Deposits on Special Terms to be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Esplanade Road, Nov. 22, 1895. Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
DISCONTINUANCE OF SPECIAL FAST PASSENGER TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO POONA ON FRIDAYS.

WITH reference to the Notice, dated the twenty-second of May last, the public are advised that the SPECIAL FAST PASSENGER TRAIN which now leaves Bombay at 17-30 o'clock on FRIDAYS only for Poona, will be DISCONTINUED on and after FRIDAY next, the 29th instant.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1895.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NOTICE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

FRESH FRUITS, Fish, Vegetables, Provisions, &c., sent to Out-stations. Dates, Apricots, and Walnuts, each 3 annas per lb.

TUKINA, Bazaar-supplier,
Khara Kua, Bombay.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street on WEDNESDAY the 27th day of November 1895, at 3 P.M. for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1895.
2. To Elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 20th November to the 4th December 1895, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THOS. H. MOORE,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 16th November, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES (COUNTRY PRODUCE).

TENDERS are invited for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (Country Produce) &c. required by the Company during 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1896.

Tenders on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 100, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P. M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 27th November, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The Deposit will be held by the Company for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the Contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cancel the Contract.

The Agent reserves the right to accept any one item or more without reference to others in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th November, 1895.

PORBANDAR STONE TRADE.

THE celebrated PORBANDAR STONE QUARRIES have now been connected by Railway with the Port of Porbandar, and from 1st January, 1896, Stone will be booked direct from the Quarries to the Shipping Wharf—a distance of 10 miles.

As the demand for this Stone is rapidly increasing and the difficulty of cartage has now been removed, there is a good opening for contractors and capitalists desirous of entering the Stone Trade. The Administrator is now prepared to grant leases of new quarry sites for fixed periods on favourable terms. Applications for these should be made at once to the Undersigned, who will be glad to furnish any further information desired.

W. T. MORISON,
Administrator, Porbandar State.
Porbandar, 18th November, 1895.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A PLOT of Vacant Ground, containing about 8,600 square yards, situate at DeLisle Road, opposite Byculla Railway Station. For particulars apply to
LAKSHUMAN H. CHANDHARI, L.C.E.,
5, Hummum Street, Fort;
OR,
GANGADAS MULJI MOWJI,
Popalwady, Bhooleshwar.

SAVARESSE'S CAPSULES,
SANDAL or COPAIBA.

MADE of Membrane. Free from objections to all Gelatine Capsules. Cure Urethral complaints without Stomach disturbance.

SOLD by all First-class CHEMISTS in INDIA.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST. BOMBAY. HIGH-CLASS—TAILORS, BREECHES—MAKERS, SHIRT—MAKERS, HOSIERS—HATTERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

As the undersigned Auctioneers voluntarily wind up their Establishment, the whole of the Stock-in-trade, shop fittings, &c., will be sold by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms in Medows Street, No. 21, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 4th and 5th December next, at 2 p.m. each day.

The same consisting of several large size teakwood and French-polished show cupboards, counters, long tables, office tables, bookshelf, bentwood chairs, high tools, gas chandeliers, also a lot of rich plated and glassware, Smith and Wellstoods' stoves, utensils in great varieties, Corbett's flour mills, fire-proof safes, and several other articles.

Terms of Sale—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and balance to be paid and goods cleared away within next day.

The goods are now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, November 27, 1895.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED BOOKS, OBLITERATED FOREIGN STAMPS, ENGINEERING PUBLICATIONS, GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, CLOTHES, LADY'S SIDE SADDLE, &c.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time, consisting books and periodicals, foreign used stamps, silk scarfs, seeds, sketch book, price lists, extract quinine, samples, &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting gold rings, silver buttons, wooden box, brass lamps, blanket, coat, &c.

Also under instructions one gold watch and one iron bedstead with bedding, an one lady's side saddle (English), and perambulator.

Also by order of the Secretary, P W Department (Railway), a lot of publications (and volumes), the Engineer, the Engineering, Indian Engineer, Rail Road Gazette, &c.

Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Rogho of Hemeel (deceased), an insolvent, consisting gold ring, small black beads in gold chain, silver buttons, and clothing. Also in re J. F. B. Mitchell, an insolvent, consisting one teak table and chair.

Also by order of Messrs. Hoosunjee and Shapurjee Cursetjee, executors of the late Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee Choksey, consisting 5 gold buttons, 4 valandi (Rose diamonds) rings, 2 topaz rings, and 2 small pieces of gold.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, November 27, 1895.

A BOON TO MEN!

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the reasons of MARVELLOUS restorative by Local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 650, High Holborn, LONDON.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.
APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

Signature

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is [illegible] to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT 'XMAS TIME.

WHAT more welcome present could be thought of than a hamper of choice CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"?

ORDERS NOW BOOKED FOR DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FREE OF ALL CHARGES TO THE RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS :

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING OF ITALY. HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—.....Yen 8,000,000 = Rs 1,30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 3,928,000 = " 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS :—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on the Head Office in JAPAN, and on Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ..... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. R. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	ILOILO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN.
COLOMBO.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
FOOCHOW.	PEKING.	
HAMBURG.		

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,80,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under :—

12 Months ..... 3½ per cent.
6 Months ..... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

46, Chantrel Gate House, Bombay, 2nd st 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

S. PERRIER & CO.,
BORDEAUX.
Fresh Consignments of the
BEST VERMOUTH
From the above Firm to Hand.
APPLY TO
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.

RETAIL AGENTS :—
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE
CREMANT.
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NEW YORK LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets	£33,335,755
Liabilities	£29,169,231
Surplus	£ 4,166,524
Income	£ 7,506,854
Disbursements	£ 4,966,960
Number of Policies issued during 1894	81,324
Total number of Policies in force.	277,600

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BANKS.

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
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Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

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BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Banking, Board of Directors	20,000	500	all	15 pr. ct.	1,162½
Bank of Bengal	80,000	500	all	1 pr. ct.	1,345
Commercial Bank	50,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Do. Do.	10,000	100	100	10 p.c.	174
Do. Do.	21,000	100	75		
Exchange Banks.					
Asiatic	150,000	250	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	250	250	7 pr. ct.	237
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation					
National Bank of India	32,000	1250	all	61-5s.	44 to 45
National Bank of Scotland	80,000	250	62½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	610
Apollo Bunder	7,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bombay B. & C. W. Co. Ltd.					
Do. Do. (new)	871	90	all	9 per ct.	38
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	35	760 xd
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co.	900	500	500	30	495
Bombay National Manufg. Co. Ltd.	800	1,000	1,000	—	710
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Byculla Mill	1,500	1,000	1,000	60	1,025
Carnac Mills Co.	500	500	500		710
City of Bombay	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	710
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	2,000	100	100	—	11
Coorla Mill	600	500	500	20	675
Dawn Mill	4,000	700	—	35 x (Rs.15 dvd Rs.	670 xd
Dharamsey Mill	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.	625
Dhurumsey Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	750
Do. Do.	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	465
Do. Do.	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	61
Do. Do.	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	565
Do. Do.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	510
Dosabhoy Framjee Mill	675	1,000	1,000	30	700
Do. Do.	700	500	500	40	66
Do. Do.	1,500	500	500	25	680
Do. Do.	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,275
Empress Mill	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	460
Esplanade Mill	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,225 xd
Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Mill					
Framjee Cowasjee Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,015
Hindustan United Manufactures	350	1,000	1,000	10	3,125
Khatau Makanji Spinning & Weaving Co.	900	1,000	1,000	N	360
Mahomed Shah Mills (in liquidation)	9,500	50	50	16 pr c	
Manockjee Petit Mill	4,000	1,00	1,00	dv Rs100	2,235
Mazagon	5,000	25	25	dvd Rs 6	157½
Muvarji Goculdas	1,000	100	1,00	dvd Rs7	3,220 xd
Mvarn S & M Co Ltd	4,000	250 5	250 5	dvd 44	—
Madura Mills	7,775	100	100	Nil	90
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	515
Oriental	5,725	62½	62½	Rs 2½	420
Presidency Mills Co (Ltd)	743	1,000	1,000	4	1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	700
Rajoo Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,000 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1 240
Shalgaum Mill	500	1,000	1,000	100	1,400
Standerton	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	810
Southern India	1,000	500	500	10	11
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	dv Rs12½	382½
Sun Mills, L.	1,200	250	250	dv Rs 15	290
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	620
Tarsoon and Allanson	2,000	90	80	dvd Rs.30	830
Victoria Spinning & Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	5	600
Wadia Manekjee Nusserwanjee Mill	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,000
Western India Spinning & Manufacturing Co.	1,200	100	100	—	11
Woollen Mill	800	500	500	20	675
Zeerabai Mills	4,000	700	—	35 x (Rs.15	670 xd
Do. Do.	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.	625

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	5,37
Albert (Gunning & Co.)	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurvshedji)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bahar	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownagree Printing Co. Ltd.	650	250	250	25	147½
Bombay Cotton Green Cawnpore Press Co., Ltd.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	180 xd
Bombay Printing Co.	600	200	200	14	140
Broach City Press Co., Ltd.	600	200	200	12	190
Cole & Co.	600	1,898	1,898	dvd Rs15	325 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,250
Education and Manfg.	400	2½	—	dvd Rs 6	34 xd
Fort	150	9,500	50	25+	1,0 0
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	622½
Harvey and Sabaapy &	450	450	80	10	68
Imperial Press Co., Ltd.	700	100	10	dvd Rs	19
Khanagram	250	150	150	Nil	480 xd
Kesava Mahadeo Cotton Ginning & Pressing Co. Ltd.	300	200	all	16 pr. ct.	250
Mirror	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 6	97½xd
Mohamedi Co.	5,125	400	400	Nil	1,525
Munmar & Co.	1,000	250	all	15	495
New Bharat	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs30	49 x 1
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 8	130
Prince of Wales	1,000	500	500	25	475
Sanjibani Sympathy	500	500	75	20	650
Subodh Patrika	800	500	500	20	68
Times of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Do. Do.	600	2,000	780	50	920
Union Press	4,900	250	250	Nil	90
Vakil Printing Press Co. Ltd.	270	200	all	15	200
Voice Co. Ltd	—	1 000	1	dvd Rs15	1,100

MISCELLANEOUS

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown & Co.	1,750	100	100	15	350
Back Bay Baths	—	—	—	74	—
Bathmen Pier	800	50	50	12	90
Bombay & Persian Steam Navigation Co.	4,000	100	100	10	454
Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co.	1,000	5,500	1,500	300	5,725
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,400
Bombay Land Improvement Co. Ltd.	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	58
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	500
Bombay Tramways	720	500	500	5	1,050
Bombay Paper Mills	1,000	—	500	5 pr. ct	2 0
Bombay Wire Cultivated Nursery in Byculla	1,800	200	200	1	210
Cotton Mills Cloth & General Mills	2,400	250	250	8 pr. c.	340
Indian Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	2,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Khimji & Co	4,000	200	175	21	350
Kirkee Mining Co.	500	500	500	20	20
Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil	—
Morton & Co.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	151
Oriental Hotel Co.	3,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Western Indian Portland Cement Co.	1,000	1,000	200	—	90
Peninsular Steam Navigation Co.	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	1124 xd
Phillips & Co. Ltd	4,000	100	100	6	104
Port Canning Co.	4,000	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs 12	492½
Rounday & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	—
Tregonar & Co.	3,000	500	25	60	1,095
Trueman & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	117
Volkart Brothers	4,000	25	100	dvd Rs15	95

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-15 Nom.
Do. Sovereigns	"	13-2 "
French Gold, old	"	27-10 "
Do. do. new	"	27-8
Australia bar Gold	"	27-11
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-10
Sovereigns	"	17-8
Do. French	"	17-8
Silver	"	96
Do. 1/1	"	95-9

GRANDPA: "Don't get scared, Willy; the lion is about to be fed; that's what makes him jump and roar so." Willy (*dazedly*): "Oh, I ain't afraid of him, Grandpa; Papa's the same way when his meals ain't ready."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Examination of Haji Abdul Satar Charitable School, 9 a.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

New Mofussil Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Hosseinee and Ponani left the dock on Monday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Latimbro entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Arroyo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-morrow (Thursday).

FIRE AT MATOONGA.—About noon, on Monday, a fire broke out among a quantity of hay, belonging to a Native Christian, named Jaising John, and situated in a field at Khara, near Matoonga. The flames were put out by the neighbours, without the aid of the Municipal steamers, before any serious damage was done.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Duchess of York ... Bilton.
Selection	Princess Lia ... Sullivan.
Valse	Gloire de Dijon ... Andrew.
Fantasia	Belgian Patriotic ... Herscle.
Le	Estudiantina ... Waldteufel.
Mazurka	Elo fluc tizer Godauke ... Gung'.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE WHOLESALE THEFT OF OPIUM.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which Nana Govind, a Railway police sepoy, Yesu Bapu, a *hamal*, Sita am Babaji, and Aba Potlaji, also sepoys, B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, stood charged with theft, at the instance of Lospector Manockshah, of the Railway Police, in respect of opium, valued at Rs. 1,300. The facts of the case, which have already appeared in these columns, were stated to the court by Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Customs. Mr. Shapur B. Spencer appeared for the second accused, Mr. Sorabshah B. Kapadia for the third and Mr. De Souza for the fourth accused, the first accused conducting his defence in person. The evidence of the Police Inspector, who arrested the accused and searched their rooms, Mr. Bellantine, of the Preventive Service and some more witnesses having been recorded, the case was adjourned until this morning.

THE JODHPORE KIDNAPPING CASE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, was called on for hearing the case in which Roopabai and her brother, Hasraj Balmookund, stood charged with kidnapping a Jodhpore girl, named Dhapi, aged ten from the lawful guardianship of her brother, Ramnath. On the application of Mr. Davar, barrister-at-law, who appeared for the complainant, the case was transferred to Jodhpore, and the accused were made over in charge of two officers of the Jodhpore Police, who had arrived here with the necessary papers and process.

FATAL FALL.—At the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, yesterday, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry touching the death of Nathoo Arjoon, aged twenty-eight, a carpenter, residing at Carpenter Street. The man was engaged at a house, which is being built at Samait Street, and on Monday evening he was coming down the scaffolding, when he lost his hold and fell on the ground, a distance of about ten feet, sustaining injuries to his head and face. The deceased was picked up unconscious, bleeding from the ears and nose, and was conveyed to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, where he died, at 9 p.m., the same day. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to the fracture of the skull, and a verdict in accordance with this evidence was recorded.

A CHEAP JACK'S BILL.—Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the charge and counterchange of assault, and using abusive language, preferred by Mrs. Warburton, wife of Sergeant-Major Warburton, Bombay Commissariat, and Jusuf Noor Mahomed, a Cheap Jack, at Colaba, against each other. The Cheap Jack went to Mr. Warburton's bungalow at Crawford Market Lines, and was told to wait till she examined his bill. The Mahomedan alleged that when he demanded Rs. 6, and presented the bill, the *madam saheb* kicked him, and used abusive language. Evidence having been gone into, his Worship found the Cheap Jack guilty of using abusive language, and fined him Rs. 6. The charge against Mrs. Warburton was dismissed.

SUICIDE OF A GRAIN-DEALER'S SERVANT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Naigaum Road, regarding the death of a Hindu, named Javat Raghoji, aged thirty-two, a servant in the employ of Ghela Venidas, a grain-dealer, having his shop at Naigaum. On Saturday evening, deceased's master placed three gold-rings into a box in the shop, and on looking for them, on Monday evening, he found them missing, and suspected deceased of having stolen them. While the master was making a search for the missing rings, Javat left the shop with a *lotah* in his hand, and did not turn up again. About 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, a *malee* in the employ of a Parsee, named Jamsetji, was watering the plants in his master's garden, when he noticed a dead body floating on the surface of the water in the well in the garden. The *malee* informed the police, who had the body removed, and it was then identified as that of the deceased. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

FIRE AT THE CATHEDRAL BOYS' SCHOOL.—Yesterday morning, shortly before 12 o'clock, smoke was seen issuing from the top of the north tower of the Cathedral Boys' School, Hornby Row, by a passer-by who raised an alarm. Mr. Savage, the head-master, and several boys of the senior classes ran up the tower, which was blackened with smoke. On a close inspection, it was found that three of the beds which were kept there had caught fire and were burning. Buckets of water were handed up the stairs to the tower, and were poured on the flames, and by this means the fire was extinguished before any serious damage was done. Mr. Savage and his pupils broke down the beds, and smouldering windows, and threw them into the street. The Fort fire-engine arrived in the course of a few minutes, but was not brought into requisition. Three old beds were destroyed, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 15. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained, but it is believed that one of the servants must have carelessly thrown down a lighted *biddee*, and thus set fire to the beds.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE FRERE FLETCHER GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.—A large and very appreciative audience assembled in the Frere Fletcher School, on Monday evening, to witness the performance of the "Maypole dance" and "the Barmecide." The entertainment opened with a song, "The Seasons," rendered by the junior children, in which they distinguished themselves, their sweet, clear, young voices being heard to great advantage. After the May Queen, who looked bright and pretty, was crowned, the Maypole dance followed. The colour of the long graceful flowing dresses of the children blended most harmoniously. Bouquets were thrown at the Maypole dancers which, although meant as a compliment, rather upset them. "The Barmecide," an eastern play, was most successfully performed by the teachers and children. The opening scene was a street in Baghdad, which was most effectively arranged. The by-play throughout the piece was excellent, the slaves looking and acting their parts to perfection, while the costumes were gorgeous. Great praise is due to Mr. Good for the excellent way in which he accompanied. Miss Walton played between the acts in her usual brilliant style. The drop-scene and the scenery was kindly lent by one of the friends of the school. The performance was repeated yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the little ones.

ABKARI PROSECUTION: A TECHNICAL OFFENCE ONLY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sorabji Jamsetjee, a Parsee lad, aged fifteen, was charged at the instance of Diwanulla, of the Abkari Department, before Mr. W. H. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with removing over a gallon of country-liquor without a permit from the Collector of Abkari under section 43, clause B, of the Abkari Act. It appears that, on Monday evening, accused was conveying in a Victoria two jars each containing a gallon of country-liquor, along the Khetwady Back Road, when the Abkari Inspector, who happened to be passing along, stopped the carriage, and asked accused whether he had any permit to carry two gallons of liquor. As the accused had no permit with him, the Inspector took him before his superior officer, and hence the prosecution. Accused in defence stated that there was a thread ceremony of a relative of his at Kamathipura, and there was a dinner for about eight hundred persons. As liquor was required for the servants and ayahs of these persons, as well as for the musicians, a servant, named Tookaram, was sent to bring a gallon of country-liquor from a shopkeeper at Pydhownie. After Tookaram had left, accused was asked by his uncle to bring a gallon more, as one gallon would not be sufficient. Accused drove in a Victoria to a shop at Pydhownie, and having purchased the required liquor, in a jar, was returning, when Tookaram met him on the way with a jar of liquor on the head. Tookaram put his jar in the Victoria and went to the bazaar to buy flowers and pans, and while accused was driving with those jars, he was seized by the Abkari man. Mr Bomanji Mehta, pleader, who appeared for accused, urged that if his client had committed any offence, it was only a technical one, and that as there was no motive to defraud either the Government or the Customs, he asked the court to discharge his client with a caution. The magistrate held that it was only technical offence, and fined accused four annas, remarking that that would meet the ends of justice. The liquor seized was ordered to be returned to the accused.

RAJKOTE NEWS.—A correspondent writes:—Great sorrow is felt here for the death of Mr. Uttamram Narbheram, headmaster of the Ahmedabad High School, and a Fellow of the Bombay University. He died on the 20th instant, at his native place, Mota, Surat Zilla. He was one of those few natives who have been fortunate enough to occupy the chair of the Ahmedabad High School. He also served as headmaster of the Nariad, Surat, and Kathiawar High Schools. At the last place his stay was the longest. When he came to Kathiawar, the Rajkote High School was the only High School in the Province. Many of Mr. Uttamram's pupils in Kathiawar have this day been holding responsible and high posts, including those of Dewans, Karbharis, Judges, and Government officers. In short, it is not exaggerating to say that every one of his pupils, who have studied in the Kathiawar High School, has been happy and placed in a better station of life. He managed his schools in such a way as to make him an object of fatherly reverence, love, and respect. He ever tried to see his pupils fairly established in life, and for this he his been blessed and well spoken of by all with whom he came in contact. He was always known to be a most hardworking headmaster. No head-master of a High School worked so hard as he did. He possessed the remarkable faculty of impressing what he taught on the minds of his pupils very strongly. He did not like cramming at all. The case was hardly any boy in his school whom he did not know. He was attentive to poor but intelligent pupils. By his exertions about fifty scholarships were established in the Kathiawar High School. He had much influence with reigning Princes, their Karbharis, and high officers of Government in Kathiawar, which he used in getting young and deserving pupils employed. We have seen many examples of his charity, especially to poor and destitute students, and in several cases he was known to have helped them till they passed some of the highest University examinations. In him the Bombay Educational Department has lost a most honest, hard-working, able, and energetic officer. It is hoped that the people of Gujarat, especially those of Nariad, Surat, Ahmedabad and Kathiawar, will do something substantial to perpetuate the memory of the deceased gentleman, who did so much good to their sons.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A PROMISSORY NOTE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. MAHOMED HOOSEIN HAKIM, 5th Judge).

DULLICHAND GUMNE AND OTHERS VS. RAMCHANDER JUGGANNATH AND ANOTHER.

PLAINTIFFS, who are Marwaree money-lenders, sought to recover Rs. 123-12, being the amount of a promissory note, dated the 6th of July 1891, and Rs. 62-8 for interest. Mr. Balerishna Kirtikant Mr. Byramji Warden appeared for plaintiffs, while the second defendant was represented by Mr. Billimoria. On behalf of the second defendant it was contended that the note sued upon was not executed by him, that it was a forger and fraudulent case in connection with the same amount passed in Suit No. 1334, which this defendant had passed with one Ram hanker Rajhunath and which had already been entered by him in his schedule. The plaintiffs had already filed a suit on this note against Ramchander alone, omitting to sue the second defendant.

The Fifth Judge, in delivering judgment, said: There are two promissory notes (Exhibit A and Exhibit No. 1). The note A is dated the 6th February 1894. The second defendant denies execution of this note A and the claim founded on it. He, however, admits exhibit No. 1 passed on 14th September 1894. On the 3rd October 1894 an "exparte" decree was obtained by plaintiffs in suit No. 9391 of 1895 before the learned fourth judge, and exhibit No. 1, which second defendant admits, was put in that suit. There are two executants to No. 1, the second defendant and one Ramchander Raghunath. Now, the second defendant admits he executed the note No. 1 but the record shows that he and the other executant were served. We have it then that second defendant knows nothing as to whether a decree had been passed on the note No. 1 which he admits. Then, on the 10th October 1895, when this suit No. 24579 of 1895 was called on before me, Mr. Kanga for second defendant appeared and admitted the debt, but pleaded insolvency. Second defendant proceeded on extract from his schedule filed in the Insolvency Court. Plaintiffs gave up their first defendant, and the court ordered a stay of execution. Then, on that very day, viz, the 10th October 1895 plaintiffs moved this court, and submit that in the schedule of the second defendant the name of Ramchander Raghunath is mentioned as co-executant, and that the note passed jointly by defendant, Prabhatam Rachoobhoor and one Ramchander Raghunath, is a different note to which a decree was obtained on 3rd October 1895 in suit No. 9391 of 1895. Then in the terms of the prayer of the plaint, I ordered a rule to issue to second defendant, and made it returnable on the 14th October 1895. On this day I heard the pleaders on both the sides and decided to take evidence in the matter. There is practically one defendant, viz., the second defendant, the first defendant having been given up. Now this second defendant denies execution of the note A, and admits the execution of note B, C, D, E, F, and N. 1. Now, the second defendant's signatures in exhibits B, C, D, E, and F, are written in larger characters than the signature No. 1. When a decree was issued and my exhibit A. 1 suit No. 24579 of 1895 on 10th October 1895, plaintiff admittedly said nothing as to what further notes inserted in the second defendant's schedule of insolvency was different to that on which a decree was passed. But it must be noted that on that very day he engaged a pleader and put in an application on which a notice was issued to second defendant. Plaintiff admits he did not oppose this defendant in the Insolvency Court, and that after this defendant's insolvency that plaintiff launched this suit. Now, on the one hand, we have a plaintiff, who knows he has lost his moneys on account of the insolvency of this defendant. He, however, gets an exparte decree on exhibit No. 1 against the co-executant, Ramchander Raghunath, without suing second defendant, who had inserted in his schedule the Rs. 62-8 due under exhibit No. 1. On the other hand, there is second defendant, who knows there is only the note No. 1 for Rs. 62-8 against him, and that he alone has been inserted in his schedule. When the trial comes on the 10th October 1895 he instructs his pleader at the first push to admit note A, but to plead insolvency, mistaking exhibit A for No. 1. Now to look at the notes No. 1 and A for some time after a very careful investigation, in which I have looked at all signatures through a magnifying glass and against sunlight, that this defendant's signature to exhibit A is a tracing from second defendant's admitted signature to No. 1. The hand to exhibit A is shaky, while the words in both the notes coincide one with the other. There are three lines to the signature, but they do not all coincide at three stations. However, the first line by itself coincides with the first line of second with the second, and the third with the third. This circumstance shows that the tracing was done piece meal. The number of the rupees, viz., Rs. 62-8, is the same, while the co-executant, instead of being Ram hunder Rachunath as in No. 1, becomes Ramchunder Jaronath. Exhibits No. 1 contains three more letters than A, and these are (Chhe Sage). The positions, the dimensions, and the distance of the letters are the same in A as in No. 1. This is very strikes me as extraordinary, and my opinion is that second defendant's alleged signature is A has been traced from his admitted signature to No. 1. I hold under the circumstances that the second defendant did not execute the note A. I confirm the order for the stay of execution. Rule discharged. Professional costs Rs. 15 to defendant's pleaders.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOWEN M. E. CHURCH, APOLLO BUNDER.

7-15 a.m. and 8 p.m.—Rev. Dennis Osborne will conduct Evangelistic Service.

Little Tommy, the parson's son, to his mother on Sunday evening, after Church :—"Mother what does 'blessed are those that hunger and thirst after righteousness' mean?"

Fon Mother (who has just sat through one of her lord and master's sermons) :—"Those that hunger and thirst—after righteousness?" Oh yes, of course dear, it means those people who have any appetite left after one of your dear papa's Sunday *sermons*." (*A Fact.*)

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being delicate to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 4s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 12, Farringdon Road London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon Mr. Justice RANADE.)

DACOITY IN THE BELGAUM DISTRICT.

EMPERATRIX VS. KALLA BIN APANNA AND OTHERS.

At a Criminal Session held at Belgaum, Kalla bin Apanna and Ibrahim wala Hussain were convicted on the 2nd September last by Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, concurring with the jury of dacoity, under section 395 and sentenced to ten years rigorous imprisonment, and one Narayen Subhaji was convicted of abetment of theft and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The prisoners preferred appeals against these convictions and sentences, and on their application to this court for final disposal before their Lordships they reversed the convictions recorded against, and the sentences passed upon, Kalla and Ibrahim, directing their discharge from prison, and dismissed the appeal of the prisoner Narayan. Their Lordships record separate judgment.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering judgment, said:—Among other charges on which the jury had to deliver their verdict two of the appellants Kalla, and Ibrahim were charged with murder under section 302 and with murder in dacoity under section 396 of the Indian Penal Code. The Sessions Judge charged that the evidence showed that the dacoity was complete before the murder, and that section 396 did not apply. The unanimous verdict about these prisoners was in the following words:—Guilty of dacoity and not guilty of the other charges. The Judge concurred and sentenced Kalla to 7 and Ibrahim to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. He omitted to notice the requirements of section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure that the section of the Indian Penal Code shall be stated in the judgment. We infer that the conviction was under section 395. Four witnesses, viz., Hammant and his three women of his family, say they saw the dacoity and murder of Venkatesh committed by his house a Hatshi on the night of Monday, the 18th February, 1895. No other persons deposes to seeing any of the accused or any dacoit at or near the place that night, though the house is in a street of he town. They say ear to the apparition between twelve and eighteen men about midnight in the woman's sleeping room, the major ity having in their hands torches or twelve lighted candles, and also clubs and swords. Hammant swore to Kalla killing Venkatesh with a stick and to Ibrahim closing an iron door with an iron bar; and that after the property had been taken out of the house by others, these two men stayed, Kalla with a club and Ibrahim with a sword, which sword one Gando took and used in the murdering on Venkatesh's neck. Hammant says he named his fellow-village Kalla to the village Officers; but intentionally was silent as to Ibrahim and his master Gando all the 19th February, though he afterwards named them to the Magistrate. Tukawa, the widow says Kalla and Ibrahim were at the looking of the property but does not mention them as at the murder. She does not know Ibrahim's name, and does not say she ever saw him before. He belongs to Nandgad. Kashi Bai's story is like Hammant's. She did not know Ibrahim's name but identifies him. She makes them both stand in front of Venkatesh during the murder and the preceding collequy. Sita Bai's story is similar. In cross-examination she implicates Kalla and she only knows them by sight. The direct evidence of any tangible motive for either murder or dacoity on the part of either prisoner; and no property was found on either. I think the Judge should have inferred out these two lads could also that the three women might be mistaken about Ibrahim as he was not arrested till the 5th July, and that the only witness signal saw which knew enough of him to know his name is Hammant. There are no other circumstances all led against Kalla. One is the statement made to the Magistrate of the second class on the 21st and 22nd February, Mr. Shripad Joshi. The second Class Magistrate thinks Kalla was speaking as a witness. He is clearly avoiding confession of any guilt; he may have hoped to be made a witness, which could only be after a pardon or a discharge. There is evidence that Kalla was named early on the 19th February as a murderer. The Bate says he found blood on his body when he went to his house and arrested him, but the Kulkarni and the witness Shridramya do not confirm this statement. They say there was blood on his clothes; and the Second Class Magistrate deposed that when a statement to be made by them, because after the murder he stepped into the place where the cart was living. There appears to be nothing to show that at the time of the arrest or on the 22nd February he was treated as a dacoit. The jury acquitted Kalla of the murder; and the appeal of Kalla and Ibrahim rests only to the dacoity. They are based on misdirection; and I would, in interpreting section 307 and 537 of the Procedure Code of 1882, follow the principles laid down by Sargent, J., in Reg. v. Fatteh Khan, I. L. R. Bom. 93, Cr. Cases. I propose to leave in charge to a jury, and as to the limits of interference by the High Court in appeal. After reviewing Mr. Desai Koar Lan satisfied that the mis directions and omissions in this case were more important than in Reg. v. Fatteh Khan. In the absence or any tangible motive to commit either the dacoity or murder the evidence of identity is most important. The Sessions Judge ought to have noticed this character. Hammant was uncorroborated as to his being an eye-witness and that this is not asserted in the several written official documents made on the 19th February. 2. The women give no information about their previous knowledge of these two convicts. 3. In the first report by the village officers nobody is named. 4. In the inquest report F. F. made about 7 hours after the time given by the inmates for the murder Kalla only is named: 1895 in suit No. 9391 of 1895. Then in the terms of the prayer of the plaintiff, I ordered a not to issue to second defendant, and made it returnable on the 14th October 1895. On this day I heard the pleaders on both the sides and decided to take evidence in the matter. There is practically one defendant, viz., the second defendant, the first defendant having been given up. Now this second defendant denies execution of the note A, and admits the execution of notes B, C, D, E, F, and N. 1. Now, the second defendant's signatures in exhibits B, C, D, E, and F, are written in larger characters than the signature No. 1. When a decree was issued and my exhibit A. 1 suit No. 24579 of 1895 on 10th October 1895, plaintiff admittedly said nothing as to what further notes inserted in the second defendant's schedule of insolvency was different to that on which a decree was passed. But it must be noted that on that very day he engaged a pleader and put in an application on which a notice was issued to second defendant. Plaintiff admits he did not oppose this defendant in the Insolvency Court, and that after this defendant's insolvency that plaintiff launched this suit. Now, on the one hand, we have a plaintiff, who knows he has lost his moneys on account of the insolvency of this defendant. He, however, gets an exparte decree on exhibit No. 1 against the co-executant, Ramchander Raghunath, without suing second defendant, who had inserted in his schedule the Rs. 62-8 due under exhibit No. 1. On the other hand, there is second defendant, who knows there is only the note No. 1 for Rs. 62-8 against him, and that he alone has been inserted in his schedule. When the trial comes on the 10th October 1895 he instructs his pleader at the first push to admit note A, but to plead insolvency, mistaking exhibit A for No. 1. Now to look at the notes No. 1 and A for some time after a very careful investigation, in which I have looked at all signatures through a magnifying glass and against sunlight, that this defendant's signature to exhibit A is a tracing from second defendant's admitted signature to No. 1. The hand to exhibit A is shaky, while the words in both the notes coincide one with the other. There are three lines to the signature, but they do not all coincide at three stations. However, the first line by itself coincides with the first line of second with the second, and the third with the third. This circumstance shows that the tracing was done piece meal. The number of the rupees, viz., Rs. 62-8, is the same, while the co-executant, instead of being Ram hunder Rachunath as in No. 1, becomes Ramchunder Jaronath. Exhibits No. 1 contains three more letters than A, and these are (Chhe Sage). The positions, the dimensions, and the distance of the letters are the same in A as in No. 1. This is very strikes me as extraordinary, and my opinion is that second defendant's alleged signature is A has been traced from his admitted signature to No. 1. I hold under the circumstances that the second defendant did not execute the note A. I confirm the order for the stay of execution. Rule discharged. Professional costs Rs. 15 to defendant's pleaders.

ADDRESS TO COLONEL BARR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us:—For his innumerable acts of justice and humanity, and for his strong sense of duty, Colonel Barr, the present Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, had quite endeared himself to and made himself extremely popular with the people of the Province, more especially with the Parsi community here, who are much indebted to him for his many kindnesses during the many years of his residence here as Assistant to the Governor-General in times past. They were therefore much delighted when he was appointed last year to officiate for Mr. Crosthwaite; but their pleasure was unbounded when he was lately confirmed in his appointment as the highest authority in this large Province—Central India, and for the complete restoration to health of Mrs. Barr, who had unfortunately fallen seriously ill some months ago, and who had been compelled to proceed to England for a change. To mark their deep and sincere sympathy and feeling for these most suspicious circumstances the Parsis here resolved to perform a "Jasan" ceremony, and accordingly, with the kind permission of Colonel Barr, a deputation consisting of selected members from the Parsi community, waited upon him this morning to heartily congratulate him and Mrs. Barr, for these happy events. Their High Priest, Dastur Khurshedji, who was specially invited by Mr. Hormasji Manockji Bhamgara, merchant, for the purpose, expressed the feelings of the community in Persian, of which an English translation is herewith forwarded. He received them very kindly, and expressed himself much obliged to Mr. Hormasji Manockji Bhamgara, who had taken a prominent part in the matter, as well as to the Parsi community of Indore for their kindly feeling towards Mrs. Barr and himself

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26.

CONSOLS in London advanced 7-16 per cent. yesterday, say, to 106¼; Indian Sterling Loan being still unchanged at 117. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 100¼; Paris Exchange on London being a shade lower, at fcs. 25·23. About £175,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England on Saturday, and half-a-million yesterday. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was reduced 1/8 per cent. to 1 3/8 per cent.; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 1½ per cent. Rupee Securities declined 3-16 per cent. to £59 11-16. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London at 30⅛d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was half a-cent dearer at 67¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89¾ dollars. A lakh and-a-half of extra Indian Council Bills on Calcutta were allotted yesterday at the previous rate of 1s. 1 23-32d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 1-16d. Braziers' Copper was quoted 10s. higher, at £52 per ton; and Yellow Metal advanced 1-16 to 4 9-16. Coal Freights from Cardiff to Bombay, *viâ* the Canal, were 6d. dearer, at 11s. 6d. per ton.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 39s. per 416lbs, sellers, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; and Brown Rapeseed at 35⅛s. per 416lbs., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, both markets being quiet in tone.

An advance of 1-8d. per lb took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 21-32 per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-64d. to 1-16d. higher, the extreme quotation being 4 35-64d., both for November-December deliveries, and March-April. In East Indian Cotton there was an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in prices generally including Bengals. The market closed steady; Surats firmer; and Arrivals steady; Sales 12,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians; Imports 9,000 bales. The Manchester market was firmer.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday advanced 1-16 cent. to 8 5-8 cents per lb.; and February Futures were 11 points higher, at 8·53 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 50,000 bales; and the total arrivals to date this season compare as follows with those on the two previous years in the same time:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Monday's Receipts.....	50,000	70,000	57,000
Two days' do.	75,000	126,000	110,000
Since 1st Sept., 1894...	2,307,000	3,445,000	2,789,000

Cotton in our local market has been firm in tone to-day at an advance of Re. 1 per candy. A moderate business has been reported, Exporters having bought 600 bales of ready new Bengal, at Rs. 175-93; 250 Julgaum, at Rs. 208½; and 200 each of Dhundoor at Rs. 218; and Kuangaum, at Rs. 217½; and contracted for 400 "Fine" Broach at Rs. 215; and 200 "Good" at Rs. 249, for March delivery; while the Mills have taken 200 each of Bengal, at Rs. 17 4; and Knandesh, at Rs. 218½; and 100 Muksapur, at Rs. 216—all ready new stuff and 150 old Wadwan, at Rs. 2·5 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day owing to the death of a prominent native merchant.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	13,056 bales.
Wheat	4,251 cwts.
Lin-eed	5,029 "
Gingellyseed	25,504 "
Poppyseed	784 "
Groundnuts	609 "
Castorseed	2,265 "
Rice	3,095 "

FREIGHTS remain the same as yesterday, more business being again reported; but no improvement in rates having been established.

EXCHANGE open steady at 1s. 1 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits. For Bank remittance we have heard of but little enquiry, although 1s. 1 23-32d. was obtainable early in the day; while Merchants' three months' sight Bills were placed to some extent, ready and forward, at 1s. 1 13-16d the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 1 23-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 1 23-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight. 1s. 1½d.	"
Credits 3 Do. ...1s. 1 27-32d.	"
Francs 3 Do. ...1'45½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 105 9-16 for Money and the near Account, and advanced, in a steady market, to 105 13-16, at which the rate closed, with the January Account at 105⅞.

SHARES are dull, and we have no change whatever to note in our list this evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera..... 5

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2½ per cent. Consols	106⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	100½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.....	59 11-16
Bar Silver	30⅛

The sum of about £500,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, interrupted.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Shanno, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar noon Saturday 30th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th November, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	22	1.	10 a.m.	7½	1
Teheran	26	3	4½ p.m.	...	25
S. C.	26	2	55 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 26th November, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	39	..	8
" Karachi	..	18	..	1
" Madras	..	46	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 25.

10 p.m.	77·6

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

6 a.m.	75·9
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	87·6
4 p.m.	87·1

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 2nd November 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	825	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	38,540	35,497	3,043	...	17,1,715	
Goods	47,750	51,033	...	3,282	...	3,11,1,26
Other earnings	2,733	2,593	140	...	...	4,24,3
Total for week	89,029	89,123	...	90	...	...
Aggregate ...	13,89,487	17,09,177	...	...	...	73,3340

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WILSON—November 26, at the Scottish High School, Byculla, the widow of the late Captain W. A. M. Wilson, 23rd Bo. Rifles, D. A. A. G. for Musketry, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GORDON—November 18, at Lucknow, the wife of A N Gordon, Esq., Assistant District Superintendent, N-W P and Oudh Police, of a daughter.

HUMAN—November 1, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of Douglas K Human, Punjab Police, of a son.

LEVI—November 15, at Meerut, the wife of F M Levi, Punjab Irrigation Department, of a son.

O'DONVDA—November 17, at Meerut, the wife of Mr C F O'Donvda, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

TANCOCK—November 17, at Dehra Dun, the wife of O K Tancock, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

WISY—November 2, at Allahabad, the wife of Herbert Wisy, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HOLLINGBERY—November 17, at Mussoorie, after a long and painful illness, William Welsh Hollingbery (late of Lucknow), aged 68 years.

ROSE—November 19 at Sillore, of liver complaint, Lucy M Rose, niece of the Rev F N Alexander, C M S.

SIDNEY—November 22, at "Ridgewood," Ootacamund, very suddenly, Blanche, the dearly loved wife of T S Sidney.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1895.

As mentioned in a previous reference to the Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of this Presidency for the year ending March 31st last, the shipments of foreign merchandise from Bombay were the largest on record, the increase being common to all commodities, while the exports of Indian produce showed a decline in value of over five crores of rupees, and were smaller than in any year since 1886-87. This is the more remarkable since the statistics for the whole Empire show that there was a revival in most of the important articles of trade, and that the exports exceeded those of 1893-94 by 1·7 per cent. The reason for the decline of Bombay trade was that it severely felt the effects of the short crops of cotton and seeds in India, and the stagnant demand with low prices in Europe. The decreases in value in cotton, wheat, and rapeseed alone amounted to over seven crores and-a-quarter, but several other products being sent away in larger quantities, and in some cases at higher prices than before, the net deficit as compared with the previous year did not much exceed five crores. We have to go back sixteen years to find so poor an export trade in raw cotton, and if the year be divided according to the Bombay cotton season, that is, from July 1st to June 30th last, the exports were the smallest since 1859-60. This was brought about first by the abnormal increase of the American crops entailing a fall in the European price to the lowest point on record, and secondly by the deficient outturn of the Indian crops, which tended rather to keep up local rates, and thereby made the Indian staple too dear for the home markets. The returns of exports in cotton twist and yarns shows that trade is recovering from the dislocation caused by the closing of the mints in June 1893. The only important decrease was in the exports to Japan, brought about, as everyone knows, by the development of the mill industry in the Land of the Rising Sun. The trade in cotton manufactures has not only recovered the decline shown in the previous year's figures, but has increased to such an extent that the shipments were the largest on record. But Manchester shippers need not be greatly alarmed seeing that the trade is only now seventy-six lakhs of rupees in value—an infinitesimal amount when compared with Lancashire shipments of manufactured cotton goods. Aden (for the Red Sea Ports), Arabia, Persia, and Turkey-in-Asia were the chief customers for these articles, but it is noteworthy that the trade with Siam has almost entirely ceased. There was a rise of over 30 per cent. in the price of opium exported. Owing to the partial failure of the Bengal and the indigenous crops in China there was a keen demand for the Malwa product, but, as we pointed out the other day, the poppy plant is now so extensively cultivated in the Celestial Empire that the trade is threatened with extinction. The business in unmanufactured tobacco shipped to Aden for re-export to Arabia seems to have nearly recovered the ground lost by reason of the heavy duty placed on the product by the Turkish authorities. The indigo trade declined by one-fourth owing to the very low price—the lowest known for the past half-century—in the Western markets. Indeed, several Bombay consignments were re-shipped from London, as it even paid the exporters to incur freightage dues in order to sell the material locally rather than to dispose of the indigo at home. The same cause of low prices operated differently in the case of myrabolams, which were bought freely by the Continental nations and by the United Kingdom.

Under the major head of grain and pulse the shipments declined in value by one crore and twenty-eight lakhs of rupees, notwithstanding that an increase to the extent of thirty-four and a-half lakhs is reported in unhusked rice. This latter development was due to a good demand for Bengal and Rangoon rice for export to Zanzibar, Arabia, and Europe. The demand from Zanzibar arose from the smallness of the grain crops in the protectorate, and their being damaged by weevils. It is an ill wind that blows no one good, and the trade was further augmented by reason of two steamers going aground on their way to Zanzibar, and being compelled to jettison a large quantity of their cargo, which consisted of rice. Belgium and the United Kingdom also took considerable quantities, apparently finding it cheaper to buy in Bombay than direct from Rangoon. In the wheat trade, which for the past five years has averaged 386,644 tons, the decline of exports was no less than 128,722 tons. The glut of this commodity in Europe was one reason, and the diversion of the trade to Karachi another, of this very serious diminution. Karachi was materially helped in its competition with Bombay by the fact that the crops in the Punjab were large, while those of the North-West and the Central Provinces and Bombay were below the average. There has been a rapid growth of the exports of raw hemp during the past two years, and this is attributed to the greater attention being paid to the cultivation in larger quantities of the better kinds. This is notably the case in the Ratnagiri District, where the best of the local hemps—the Dewgadi—are grown. The shipments to Belgium showed the largest advance, and they now exceed those to the United Kingdom. There was also a good development in the exportations of manufactures of jute, this being due to the larger demand for gunny bags from Turkey-in-Asia, Mauritius, and Persia. Another item of export in which progress is being made is that of animals' bones for manure. The opening up of the country by feeder railways has made available a larger supply, and as the demand has fully kept up with the supply, prices have remained steady. The United Kingdom took the largest quantity, but the exports to Germany and Belgium have suddenly sprung into prominence, and the business with these countries gives promise of development. The tea trade, carried on chiefly with Persia and Turkey-in-Asia, is going up rapidly, the quantity exported last year being 25,28,746 lbs. The considerable increase in shipments of raw wool, in face of the low prices ruling in Europe, can only be attributed to speculative business arising out of the conditions of exchange, and to the hope entertained by shippers that the abolition of the duty on the commodity in America would very materially affect prices and lead to a larger demand from that quarter. Instead of this the world's production was so large that rates declined.

The value of the trade in seeds was eight crores and twenty-nine lakhs as compared with nine crores and twenty-six lakhs in the preceding year. By far the heaviest decline was in rapeseed, in which the shipments in the preceding year had been the largest on record. Indeed, they were so abnormal that, although the decline in 1894-95 was upwards of a crore in value, the exports were higher than in any but the preceding year. Rates in Europe were low, while the local prices being helped by the fall in exchange, remained fairly steady. The decline next in importance is that of castor seed, accounted for by the very low prices ruling in Europe, and the slack demand therefrom. The crops generally, except in the Cawnpore districts, were average ones. The very low prices on the Continent had not so great an effect on the linseed exports, which were only a little more than two per cent. below those of the previous year, and were 24 per cent. above the average of the past decade. Another export in which business was abnormal in 1893-94 was that of mowra seeds, which were four times larger than any previous year. The smaller exports last year were due to the partial failure of the Gujerat crop. The decline in the shipments to France was partly made up by the increased demand from Belgium. The crops of poppy seed, although somewhat under the average, were evidently over-sold, for prices rose locally during the twelve months by no less than 35 per cent. The shipments were nearly one fourth less than those of the previous year, but 17 per cent above the average of the past ten years, and equal to that of the last five. It must not be supposed that the seed trade was bad in all departments, for there are a number of items in which increases are reported, although unfortunately they mainly relate to the seeds in which business is comparatively unimportant. An exception to this rule must, however, be made in the case of groundnuts, in which the exports advanced by twenty-seven lakhs in value, and were the largest on record. This was due to the excellent crops available and to the good demand from Europe. France was as usual by far and away the best customer, taking eighty-two per cent of the exports. It is rather doubtful, however, whether this distinction is a very enviable one for the Republic, seeing that the chief use of the oil extracted from groundnuts is the adulteration of other oils and of oleaginous substances. A prominent feature of the export trade of the year taken as a whole is the extent to which the decline in the staple articles of our commerce has been counteracted by increases in comparatively insignificant exports. But for these compensations the year's returns would have been exceptionally unfavourable, for it would have been without redeeming features. The large development in the exports of foreign merchandise arose principally from cotton manufactures, consisting mainly of printed and dyed goods sent to Persia and Turkey-in-Asia. The re-exports of tea have continued to increase, the year being marked by the first shipments of that commodity to Batoum, the trade amounting to Rs. 1,32,000. This was due to the diversion of Central Asian trade from across the North-West Frontier to Batoum, which port was last year opened to British and British-Indian goods on payment of an import duty averaging seven and a-half per cent. Other principal increases in the shipments of foreign goods from India include Singapore coffee to Mauritius, Arabia and Persia, twist and yarn to Persia and kerosine oil to Mauritius, Reunion and Ceylon. Decreases are reported in copper sheets re-exported to Persia old iron to Italy, sugar refined to the United Kingdom and Persia, and Persian wool to the United Kingdom.

THOUGH the Income-Tax has now been in operation nine years no general review of its working has been published, except in the Financial Statement for 1888-89, which contained an account of the first year's administration of the tax. The Finance and Commerce Department therefore thinks it desirable to review its administration, and accordingly does so in an official paper. The Act, as many will remember, took the place of various Acts under which annual licenses were required for the exercise of any trades dealings or industries, and in the last year of their existence the net revenue obtained from them amounted to Rx. 472,800. The net revenue of the first year of the operation of the Income-Tax Act amounted to Rx 1,277,511. The proceeds have increased by three per cent. annually, and the net proceeds in 1893-94, the last year yet reported upon, the sum amounted to Rx. 1,709,323, the collections from the three presidency towns averaging nearly one-fourth of the collections in all India. There is a steady increase both in the gross collections and in their ratio to the population and this is believed to be due as much to the increasing wealth of the people, as to the increasing experience of the officers engaged in the administration of the tax. The average annual gross collections have been distributed under each of the classes specified in the Schedule of the Act during the period mentioned as follows:—Salaries and pensions 29·70 per cent.; profits of companies 5·95 per cent.; interest on securities 5·84 per cent.; and other sources of income 58·51 per cent. The largest collections are in Bengal, which has the largest population of any of the provinces, and includes the City of Calcutta; the Presidency of Bombay, with a smaller, but a generally wealthier population, contributes nearly as much; and next in order come the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which contain four or five commercial cities of what may be called the second rank, Madras, which might *prima facie* have been expected to rank more highly, as compared with Northern India, and the Punjab, the collections in the remaining provinces being less than Rx. 100,000 in each case. Bengal and Bombay showed steady increases, the North-West Provinces and Oudh uniform, while Madras went ahead, slowly at first, but rapidly afterwards. At first the case of collection was high, but since then it has been greatly reduced notwithstanding that the collections have increased. Bengal retain a special staff for the purpose of assessment, but in Bombay and other provinces the work is done by the District officials. The incidence of the tax per head of population in the whole of British India is highest in Bombay and Burma, where the commercial communities of the cities of Bombay and Rangoon contribute a relatively high proportion of the provincial collections; and it is lowest in the Central Provinces. The Act exempts from the tax persons with an annual income of less than Rs. 500, who form the bulk of the population, but the whole number of persons assessed to the tax in 1893-94 was only 436,283, and the incidence on each assessee of the total final demand (Rx. 1,524,276) was just under Rs. 35. Of the larger provinces, Bombay heads the list, but the reviewer says it is not possible to gather much from any comparison based on these figures, as a high incidence may be equally due to the full assessment of the wealthy classes, and to an unduly low assessment of the moderately well-off ones. In Burma, for example, the tax is in force only in some selected areas, and therefore necessarily shews a high incidence. The incidence in Hyderabad and Port Blair is far higher than it is elsewhere, because in both cases only Government officials are assessed. The lowest incidence is in Ajmere, the Punjab, and Madras.

WE are sorry to hear that Syed Bawamian Pirmian, under whose dewanship Radhanpur became a model State, has given over charge of his office. His Highness the Nawab and all State officers join in regretting that the Dewan has decided to take his pension and retire from the service. During his five years of office the revenue of the State has increased from five to eight lakhs, while the prosperity of the country has grown proportionately. Agricultural banks were successfully opened, the indebtedness of the ryot has been diminished; public works have been carried out; the water-supply has been improved; hospitals and dispensaries established; and the condition of Radhanpur generally serves to illustrate how Mahomedan rulers keep pace with Hindu princes. But all Radhanpur's wants are not yet supplied. The State has no railway, and is consequently unable to make the industrial progress she desires. A project for a line either from Patan or Patri is under contemplation, and it is hoped that in the near future the State will have a line which will, if further extended, as contemplated, "form a connecting link in the chain to Karachi." Finally, we are assured that "his Highness the Nawab Saheb Bismillahanji's noble policy of unnecessary non-interference in the administrative work, coupled with his ever ready and hearty support and co-operation, have tended

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POWERS AND TURKISH QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

There is no proposal for a Conference on the Turkish Question before the Powers, and the respective Cabinets consider no adequate basis exists for the same.

THE DROUGHT IN AUSTRALIA.

The drought in Australia continues, and is causing much uneasiness.

THE SITUATION GENERALLY IMPROVED.

BETTER FEELING ON THE BOURSES.

Fifty Foreign warships are now assembled in the Levant, eighteen of which are British.

The situation in Turkey has generally improved, and all is now quiet in Asia Minor.

In consequence of this a better feeling prevails on all the Bourses in Europe.

ITALIAN BUDGET.

ROME, Nov 26.

The Italian Budget shows a surplus of eight million lire, without any increase in taxation or National Debt.

INCREASE OF FRENCH CONSULATES IN CHINA.

PARIS, Nov. 25.

The Chamber of Deputies, this evening, unanimously voted the credits for increasing the French Consulates in China.

BERLIN SOCIALISTS.

HOUSES SEARCHED BY POLICE.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.

The police suddenly searched the houses of all Socialist Deputies and leaders, to-day, and impounded all party papers which they found.

OBITUARY.

PARIS, Nov. 25.

The death is announced of M. Jules Barthelemy-Saint-Hilaire.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 26.

The s. s. Thames, with the English mails of the 15th instant, left here for Bombay, at 10 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Paramatta for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

THE VICEREGAL PARTY AT KAKANKOTE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KAKANKOTE, Nov. 26.

The tying up operations took place, to-day, and were very interesting and exciting. The Viceregal party drove down to the kheddah at 10-30, and the business began immediately. Eighteen koonkies, or tame elephants, with their mahouts, were employed in the operations. Twelve of them were taken into the stockade, and in a couple of hours' time the seven wild elephants were lassoed and driven out, the two young calves following them. They were watered at the Kubni river, which runs to the east of the stockade, after which they [illegible]asthagoodi camp, a mile and [illegible]lf, which was outside the [illegible] that was shot, yesterday, [illegible]nkies, to-day.

[illegible]erations, this evening, the [illegible] beyond the camp for deer [illegible]g no sport, his Excellency [illegible]oddy road, and returned [illegible].

[illegible]castle, Mr. Cunningham, [illegible]abbington Smith, Colone[illegible]n, proceed to the Yedatore camp, twenty-five miles from here, to go tiger shooting.

His Excellency remains quiet, attending to State work only.

ARRIVAL OF THE POLITICAL AGENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RADHANPUR, Nov. 26.

Colonel Jackson, Political Superintendent, Palanpur, arrived here, this morning, at 8 o'clock. He was received by Prince Mahomed Sherkanji, the Heir Apparent, Prince Jalaludin Khanji, his Highness's brothers, and the State officials. At eleven, he had an interview with his Highness the Nawab for half-an hour. His Highness was found in much better condition than Colonel Jackson had expected him to see.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

RANGOON, Nov. 26.

The annual St. Andrew's Dinner will not be held in Rangoon, this year, the building operations close to the Assembly Rooms having made that hall, the usual dining place, unsuitable, and no other large room is available. There will, however, be a number of private dinners, one at the Gymkhana Club, in honour of the occasion.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MADRAS BARRISTER.

POONA, Nov. 26.

News has been received in Poona that Mr. Foster, Registrar, High Court, Madras, who married about six weeks ago in England, and came out with his wife last mail, died suddenly at Patakotachera, near Guntakul, from heart-disease, on Monday, in the train on his way to Madras. His body was removed from the train at Oooty, and carried to Madras, to-day, for burial. Great sympathy is felt for his widow.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Nov. 25.

At a public meeting, held on Sunday evening, in Anandmidhan theatre, presided over by Rao Bahadur Nisal, it was found after much discussion that the question of the Social Conference was out of the sphere of the meeting. Only delegates were therefore elected for the Congress.

Nov. 26.

At a meeting, on Saturday, in Kate Gali, Ahmednagar, the Poona Working Committee and the Social Conference were approved of; and at a meeting, near Nepti Gate, on Monday, a delegate to the Congress was elected, the audience sympathising, when the Conference programme was explained.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 25.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall, from Bombay or Karachi, via Marseilles, arrived here day before yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, Nov. 25.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left here yesterday evening.

NAPLES, Nov. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here yesterday evening.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 26.

The Orient Line mail steamer Osoya from Suez arrived.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

BEATEN, BUT NOT DISGRACED.

This somewhat threadbare phrase of commiseration has been applied times and oft in sporting matters with more or less reason, but seldom has there been better grounds for repeating it than the recent contests between picked teams of America and English athletes afford. The Britishers were soundly defeated, without a doubt, but now that we have had some little light thrown upon the methods adopted by the Americans to bring about our downfall, we have very little reason to be despondent. Not to put too fine a point on it, the humiliation of our men was effected by individuals who, whatever they may be considered on the other side of the Atlantic, were scarcely of the class we Britishers style amateurs. Not but that some few of them were genuine enough. It is not in my power to say to what extent the composition of the American team was known to the English managers when the contest was first entered upon, and we can only surmise that the status of most of them was unknown. Those who were responsible for the trip on this side would scarcely have gone on with it had they been aware that our men had to be pitted against semi professionals. Now that our eyes have been opened, perhaps it will be as well if these international amenities are dropped for a while. Properly arranged and carried out there is a good deal to be said in favour of such meetings; it is not unpleasant to see Young England at play against Young America; but if their is to be all this arranging and finessing b forehand, and all the bitterness we have seen recently displayed to follow on, the sooner the contests are dropped the better. To my mind the Americans who had the choosing, and shall I say paying, of the team on the other side had everything to do with the defeat of the Englishmen. It was a splendid team they put into the field, there can be no two opinions concerning their prowess, but were they amateurs? Reports say distinctly no. Therefore may we console ourselves with the hackneyed expression—Beaten, but not disgraced. It is a troublesome problem this amateur business, and, all things considered, I am not sure we should lose anything if the question of status in connection with sport was swept away altogether. Then might we go into such frays as that recently fought out in the United States without any of the restrictions as to the "purity" of the contestants to harass us. I can quite believe that many people are weary of the whole thing; it seem terrible bugbear, but so far as one can judge the time has not yet arrived to drop our amateurism, and so we must submit to our defeats with what humbleness and grace we can command.

OUR CYCLING PARLIAMENT.

Much the same embarrassment obtains in the cycling world, and it is an extremely difficult matter to say who are amateurs and who professionals. Many persons who profess to be in touch with the different phases of the sport of cycling declare that amateurs are extremely rare on the racing path; others are just as emphatic that we have hundreds, if not thousands, of real genuine amateurs racing to-day. Under these circumstances, it will easily be understood that confusion reigns supreme. Take the world's championship as an instance. Last year a terrible amount of excitement was caused owing to the action of the National Cyclists' Union in refusing permission to ride to several distinguished foreign cyclists, Lehr, Eden, and Lurion being amongst the number. Their amateurism, it was contended, was an unknown quantity, and it was not meet, so 'twas said, that our men should be contaminated by competing against professionals. Not in so few words, perhaps, was it expressed, but still that was the determination, all the same. We were on the verge of a riot when the time came for the English championships to be raced for, the attitude of the crowd being sothreatening that eventually one of the foreign riders—Jaap Eden, a celebrated cyclist from Holland—was permitted to start in the mile race in order to appease the anger of the crowd. True, he was defeated, but it was by inches only. Thus was the power and the dignity of the Union upheld. So far so good. But what followed? When only a few weeks had elapsed, our English Union selected a team of racing men to compete in the championships of the world at Antwerp. Petersen, the Dane, who had won the English mile, of course represented Denmark, and we had perforce to fall back on men who had scarcely any pretensions whatever to championship form. Two of our fastest riders—A. J. Watson and J. Platt-Betts—were never invited, and the consequence was that two of the foreigners who had not been considered "pure" enough to ride in the English championships had to cross issue to themselves in the World's race at Antwerp, the amateurs supposed to represent England's strength being beaten, practically, out of sight. Lehr and Eden's status was not good enough for our supersensitive Cyclists' Union officials, but 'twas good enough to secure champion hip honours against all comers. Strangely enough, Mr. J. Watson, an English rider who had entered on his own responsibility and was present to compete, was not allowed to get up on his machine in Belgium. Does not all this goe to show what a farce this amateur business has become so far as the world of wheels is concerned. We are endeavouring, so it appears to me, to reach an impossible ideal, and while we in England are struggling in the toils of over-legislation, the foreigners are stepping in and securing what honours are to be obtained. Our Union officials again repeated the blunder this year to a large extent, for Platt-Betts, Gibbons Brookes, Macfersan, and Chinn, admittedly four of the fastest men of the year, were left at home, whilst comparative second-raters like Cuerry, Marples, and Weatherley were sent over to Germany to be mown down in relentless fashion by Jaap Eden, Ingeman Petersen, and Henie. An effort has recently been made to bring about some alteration in this state of affairs, but apparently we are much too amateurish to grasp facts which are seemingly palpable enough to our foreign competitors. Never have heathens worshipped their idols of clay with more fervour than a section of our cycling rulers do this amateurism. But I have very grave doubts indeed about the sincerity of the adulation of the N. C. U. people.

GOALKEEPERS.

To a very large section of football enthusiasts, and more especially in the South of England, the news that W. R. Moon, the International goalkeeper, intends to retire definitely from the winter game will bring pangs of regret. One does not like to think that the last has been seen of a really great player. For such Moon has been for a long time now. I dare say many of his most ardent admirers would go as far as saying he was the best goalkeeper England has possessed, but this I am not prepared to admit. That he has been one of the most reliable and brilliant men we have seen in goal at the Association game will not be disputed. For the celebrated Corinthian team he has accomplished some wonderful things, and more than once England has had reason to be proud of his work in international games. Of commanding stature, he could often repel shots that must have beaten smaller men, whilst his watchfulness, his resource, his agility, his sureness both with hands and feet made scoring a matter of great difficulty when he had charge of goal. He had any amount of grit, too, in his composition, as those who have attempted the "rush" willingly allow. England has always been wealthy in expert goalkeepers, and at no time, perhaps, has there been so many class players about in this particular position as there are to day. But as there were strong men before Agamemnon, so there have been goalkeepers before Moon. Looking back over a long series of years in the football field, it is difficult for me to hit upon any particular player who could be honestly or fairly described as best. Without taxing the memory to any extent, the first name that comes into my mind as one of the great goalkeeeprs of his time is that of H. A. Sweptone, of the now defunct Pilgrim F.C. Many and many a time have I seen th Southerner absolutely save a match for his side, and though he was by no means a giant he possessed wonderful aptitude in dealing with difficult shots. Another goalkeeper from the South who made a lasting impression on my mind was J. P. Hawtrey, who occasionally kept goal for London in inter-Association contests. On one occasion, in particular, he stood out head and shoulders above every other player in the game, for his side was greatly inferior to the fother; so much so, indeed, that for three parts of the game he was busily employed in hitting and kicking out shots that were rained in upon him from every quarter. He could do nothing wrong, and in the end his side came out victorious after being thrashed in most decisive fashion in every other department of the game. Hawtrey was a sturdy, thick-set man, but possessed marvellous agility; his career, however, was somewhat meteoric, for he fell off as rapidly as he came into prominance. He gained an International cap, however, but altogetner failed to keep up his reputation. H. N. Moss, of Sheffield, was another very fine goalkeeper, and so also was A. Rowan, who used to do duty for the redoubtable Queen's Park. C. H. Hobson, a Staffordshire player; Greenhalgh, of Notts; P. C. Parr, of Oxford University renown; Wolfall, the Blackburn Rovers' custodian of the early eighties, were all splendid men in their day As a rule, both Oxford and Cambridge have had good men in goal, and I shall not be far wrong, I fancy, if I award the palm, so far as the Universities are concerned, to Vidal, who was without a doubt a really brilliant worker. In Swepstone's day the number of first class teams was not to be compared with those of Vidal's day, but taking the matches as a whole good, bad and indifferent, the old Oxonian had a record of which any man might be proud. Dipping thus into the earlier history of the game, one is tempted to gossip about these bygone giants somewhat unduly, perhaps, but there's a good deal to be said of our goalkeepers yet, and I shall have to return to them at a future date. Players like Mills-Roberts, Trainer, Sutcliffe, Arthur, Bob Roberts, Reader, and Hillman, to say nothing of scores of others, demand recognition, and some day we will chat together of these latter-day heroes. In my earlier days it was one of my duties to attend football matches, and I well remember dropping across the Druids for the first time. In those days the daily papers did not bestow quite the same attention to the preliminaries as they are wont to do to-day, and the names of the players had to be picked up oftner than not in the field of play. It is a good long time ago, but when I think of those Welsh Druids I have a smile to myself. Seeking the captain for the purpose of getting the players' names, he at once started off good-naturedly with Jones and Davies, and Williams, and Vaughan and Morgan, and Price, and Owen, and Powell and Ketley; the string of Welsh names coming on top of each other as they did, tickled my fancy more than a little. After glancing down the list, the worthy skipper finished up with—"And now I think y' have 'em all but meself, and I'm Bob Roberts!" That "I'm Bob Roberts" has never left my memory, and never will. In this game we were introduced to a real Welsh giant in the person of one Powell, who played grandly at back. He afterwards, I believe, joined a team in the North of England, but of this I am not quite certain. In this game, too, we saw a one-armed player perform, whose name, if I recollect aright, was Ketley. I am only doing him bare justice in saying that he was one of the best men on the field. Perhaps I had better add that this "Bob" must not be confounded with the lengthy goalkeeper who used to do duty for West Bromwich Albion.

THE OLD BRIGADE.

Rather a pathetic little story has reached me concerning one of the "Light Brigade" veterans who made history so nobly in the Crimea. Every October it is customary to gather the survivors together and entertain them at a banquet. Of course, the ravages of Time have played terrible havoc with the few who 'scaped the "jaws of death" on that dread October day. This year the feast was held in the Provinces, and nearly every one of the grand old veterans duly put in an appearance. The recitation of Tennyson's deathless lines forms a feature of the entertainment, being preceded with the trumpet call and roll of drums. When the call was trumpeted forth to the company this year, one of the splendid old fighters, although rapidly nearing his ninetieth year I am told, failed to recognise the Trumpeter, and starting to his feet, with some ardour, he startled the company by his inquiry, sweeping his arm with a gesture of mingled disappointment and contempt, "Who's that playing the 'charge'? That's not Trumpeter Browne! We want Trumpeter Brown-!" Of course, the proceedings could not be interrupted, much as the company sympathised with the gallant old Hussar. Someone in authority gently remonstrated, and begged him be seated. This fired the old man's anger, and hot and strong came the words, "Sit down, be——! I'll not sit down! Let's have Trumpeter Browne, I tell you." And then, with all the old fire consuming him within, he shouted excitedly, "Keep your hands off me!" It was a trying—nay, an affecting scene, this splendid old war dog begging for the appearance of his comrade, brooking no interference, and standing erect and unshaken in face of all. There is something for our benevolent citizens to reflect upon here surely. That defiant cry from the grizzled old warrior, "Keep your hands off me," will ring in the ears of those who were present for many a day to come.

OBITUARY.

M. BARTHELEMY-SAINT-HILAIRE.

M. Jules Barthelemy-Saint-Hilaire, member of the Institution, was born in Paris, Aug. 19, 1805, and was at first attached to the Ministry of Finance in 1825; but this did not prevent him from writing in the *Globe*, and he signed the protestation of the journalist July 26, 1830. After the revolution he founded the *Bon Sens*, and, as a Liberal, he took an active part in politics writing with Carrel in *Le National*; but towards the close of 1833 he showed signs of a desire to renounce political life, and to apply himself to literature. In 1834 he was made tutor of French literature in the Polytechnic School, and undertook about the same time a complete translation of the works of Aristotle, which served as a pendant to the translation of Plato published by Cousin. For this service he was in 1838 appointed to the chair of Greek and Latin Philosophy in the College of France, and in 1839 was admitted into the Academy of the Moral and Political Sciences. The revolution of February again drew him into the political arena, and he entered the Constituent Assembly, and became one of the chiefs of the Republican *tiers-parti*. He did not oppose the candidature of Louis Napoleon, and supported the administration of M. Odilon Barrot. After the coup d'etat of Dec. 2, 1851, and the downfall of the parliamentary system, he refused to take the oath, and resigned the chair in the College of France. At the general election of 1869 he was returned to the Corps Legislatif as deputy for the first circonscription of S-ine-et-Oise. He voted with the extreme Left, and was one of those who signed the manifesto after the disturbances caused by the funeral of the Deputy Baudin. During the siege of Paris he remained in the capital, which he quitted after the armistice, in order to take his seat in the National Assembly, having been elected a deputy for the department of S-ine-et-Oise. He was a zealous supporter of his old friend M. Thiers, to whom he acted as General Secretary. He was elected a Life Senator by the National Assembly, Dec. 10, 1875, and took his seat among the Republican minority. At the termination of the decrees against the unauthorised religious communities, he accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, in succession to M. de Freycinet, in the Cabinet which was reconstituted under the presidency of M. Jules Ferry (Sept. 23, 1880). His principal works are a very important series of translations of the works of Aristotle; "De l'Ecole d'Alexandrie," report to the Institute, preceded by an "Essai sura Methode des Alexandrins et le Mysticisme," 1845; "Des Vedas," 1854; "De Bouddhisme," 1855; "Le Bouddha et sa Religion," 1866; "Mahomet et le Coran," 1867; Memoire sur le Sankhya, dans les Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences morales et politiques," "Pensees de Marc-Aurele," 1876; "L'Inde Anglaise," 1887; "La philosophie dans ses rapports avec les Sciences et la Religion," 1889; "Francois Bacon," 1890, &c.—*Men and Women of the Time.*

On the line of railway from the heart of the city of Marseilles to the necropolis in the quarter of St. Pierre, 1.86 miles long, 2,394 feet of which is a tunnel, fireless locomotives are employed. These consists of a cylindrical receiver charged with warm water at a maximum pressure of 227.5 pounds per square inches. At the end of a run, says the *Railroad Gazette*, this drops to from 43 pounds to 71 pounds. The water is then reheated to 203 deg. C., corresponding to 227.5 pounds pressure by steam from the generators at the central station. The cylindrical warm water receiver is 10 feet by 3·8 feet, holding 550 gallons and about 21 cubic feet of steam. The steam from the generators is equally distributed throughout the warm water by means of properly arranged pipes. It is conde sed after being used in the cylinders in a condenser over the receiver consisting of 1,154 tubes, representing a cooling surface of 538 square feet.

THE MILITARY REVOLT IN GOA.

THE DESPATCH OF EUROPEAN TROOPS TO THE FRONT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 24.

At six o'clock, this morning, the European troops, consisting of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry were drawn up on the Campo of D. Manoel for solemn mass. There were also present about 160 sailors, belonging to the men-of-war Vasco da Gama and Rio da Lima, with two guns of the Mounted Battery, drawn by mules. A temporary altar was erected towards the river Mandovy, and the force took up its position towards the south. A large number of spectators, on foot and in carriages, stood on this side of the rivulet that passes from the river Mandovy, through St. Ignez to Talligaum. His Grace the Patriarch Archbishop was received by the troops with a general salute. The Duke of Oporto with his Staff next rode up and inspected the forces. It was an imposing sight, such as has not been witnessed here for some time. A low mass was then celebrated by the Patriarch, being accompanied by the band of the Infantry Battalion. At the elevation of the Sacred Host, when all were kneeling, a Royal Salute was fired by the Artillery, producing a deep impression of the solemnity of the occasion, which was specially arranged to invoke a blessing on the force about to be despatched to suppress the revolt. His Excellency the Governor-General, with his Military Secretary and an A.-D. C.-in-Waiting drove up to the camp after the mass was over, and driving round the line stood on the right side of the altar to see the troops pass by and salute him as they moved forward. There were two incidents noticeable in connection with the ceremony, one of them being the late arrival of the Governor-General. His Excellency was in time, however, to pass in review the departure of the troops assembled. The other point is that high Portuguese authorities when they go to inspect troops generally ride and not drive, and it is considered that as a point of etiquette in honour of the Royal Prince, the Governor-General should have accompanied the Duke on horse-back instead of putting in an appearance after the service was over, and coming, too, in a carriage. After the Duke and the Governor-General had left the troops retired to their respective barracks, and the sailors to their vessels. There is much bustle as I write, the troops being embarked for Satary by barges and boats towed by steam-launches, and the embarkation will be completed during the night. Though there is a general wish that the troops starting on the expedition may return crowned with success, there was scarcely any of the enthusiasm that the occasion should have called forth. People are afraid to venture out of their houses, and an air of anxious suspense hangs over everything like a thick cloud.

The force marched to Canorlim to arrest the Viscount of Bardez was secretly planned, and it is reported to have been under the personal command of Major da Gomes da Costa, who would not entrust the important capture to his subordinates. Not finding the Viscount, the force caught a neighbour of his and brought him to Panjim. All the Desais and mercenaries who were lately invited to present themselves at Pangim under pain of their pension and grant of land being confiscated, have been ordered to appear with their followers at Satary to-morrow before Captain Gomes da Costa to receive instructions. The sailors of the two war vessels lying in the Mandovy and Marmagao harbours are not likely to take part in the expedition to be sent this evening, as all the men have returned to their respective vessels. It is stated that his Excellency Senhor Raphael de Andrade has been sent to Goa with special powers, but nothing is known as to what those powers are. It is customary when this is the case for an announcement to be made in the official organ, as was done on the occasion of the visit of Prince Don Augusto who was sent here with special powers. It is not even known what is the position of the Duke of Oporto and whether his Royal Highness has been entrusted with any power at all, except the Royal privilege of accompanying the expedition. These are not war plans that their publication could affect the movement of the expeditionary force, and in concert the strategy of the Commander-in-Chief. In whatever light the question is looked at a specification of the special powers with which the Duke of Oporto and the Governor-General are entrusted, appears to be desirable, as according to the existing law no special power can be exercised or will be of legal validity unless its promulgation finds its way in the *Boletim Official*.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thames, with the English mails of the 15th instant, left Aden at 10 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 10 a.m., on Sunday. The Thames, which communicated with the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Paramatta, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Acton, Mr
Abbott, Miss
Bramwell, Miss B
Bateson, Mr and friend
Boxer, Capt E H S
Berg, Mr M
Buckley, Mr A S
Beauchamp, Mrs and infant
Beverley, Mrs
Boxer, Mrs
Butcher, Mrs and Miss
Deane, Miss
Grant, Mr A
Glazebrook, Mr and Mrs
Greenshields, Miss H M
Greenshields, Miss M L
Hazelgrove Mrs and child
Hamilton, Col and Mrs
Jacks, Miss
Jacob, Revd H J
Kingdon, Mr
Lloyd, Mr W E E
Lewis, Genl H C
Manson, Mr W E
Mandall, Mr and Miss
Mathews, Miss
Nicholls, Mrs A
Peddie, Miss M V
Pratt, Lt C H, Mrs and infant
Robinson, Mr and Mrs G P
Ross, Mr H T
Shaw, Mr P
Walker, Mrs
Waeglein, Mr and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Aitken, Col and Mrs W
Ameer Ali, Hon Mr Justice
Baikley, Miss J
Bahr, Mr, Mrs and child
Baikley Mr J A
Bruce, Mr R J
Brittain, Mr S S
Bonnand, Mr
Christie, Mr Archibald
Cresser, Mr
Clvits, Mr
Gordon, Hon Justice
Lyall, Mr S A
Kerston, Mrs
Langdon, Mr and Mrs
Moran, Surg-Majo J F
O'Bryan, Mr
Pugh, Mr L P
Petheram, Sir Comer
Rein, Mr J
Sims, Mr R Proctor
Stevens, Major
Symington, Mr J H
Sutherland, Rev J T
Shaw, Mr F W
Scallier, Mr F N
Sewell, Mr J
Steinthal, Mr
Sp ncer, Earl
Spencer, Countess
Verschoyle, Miss
Weber, Mr and Mrs
Walker, Mr and Mrs
Walker Mr W

FOR KURRACHEE—Beam, wife and two children.

A RAILWAY PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The 8·30 train to Nagpur this morning had only one first-class carriage attached to it—one compartment of which was reserved for ladies and the other for gentlemen. There were two lady passengers and seven gentlemen, but the disobliging station-master as long as he was under the impression that there were only six gentlemen, refused to put on an extra carriage, as he said there was sitting room for six (though only sleeping accommodation for four), and that under these circumstances—the Railway company was not obliged to put on an extra carriage. No thought was apparently given to the possibility of other passengers getting into the train before a station was reached where an extra carriage would be procurable. It was not until the station-master had satisfied himself that there were seven gentlemen passengers that he consented to put on an extra carriage, which delayed the departure of the train for 15 minutes. In the interests of the travelling public such conduct on the part of a station-master deserves to be brought to notice, and the publicity which a letter in your columns will give to this case may possibly induce others who have experienced similar treatment to come forward and show that the present complaint is not a solitary instance of the discourteous and disobliging way in which travellers on the G. I. P. Railway are treated.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 26. COLONEL.

One of the causes of Governmental instability in France (a Paris correspondent says) is the great number of Deputies. It is quite impossible to give them all enough of loaves and fishes to satisfy their hunger. This is also one of the reasons why the Chamber is split up into groups. The neglected members, when there is a new deal, are always ready to form a group or syndicate. If the Colonial party has its way the difficulty will be further increased by annexing Madagascar, extending to it the suffrage, and dividing it into electoral districts. As a Protectorate does so well in Tunis, men of sense in the Chamber are in favour of placing Madagascar under a similar regime. There is no class of Deputies so slightly weighted with a sense of responsibility at those representing the over-sea possessions of France.

THE CORONER OF BOMBAY AND HIS LATE PARTNER

MR. TURNER JUSTIFIED.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sander-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment regarding the notice obtained by Mr. Hemming, solicitor, against Mr. Allan F. Turner, his late partner, and the coroner of Bombay and his clerk, Muncherji, calling upon them to show cause why process should not be issued against Mr Turner and the clerk for the alleged theft and removal of furniture, books, etc., belonging to the partnership.

In delivering judgment, Mr. Sanders-Slater said: On the 6th November Mr. Hemming presented an information to this court, in which he set forth that he is a partner in the firm of Turner and Hemming, and that by the deed of partnership certain books, fixtures, etc., referred to in the deed of partnership, belonged to the partners in that firm in equal shares, and that such books, etc., remained in the possession of the partnership until the 29th September, 1895, and upon that date Mr. Turner and his clerk, Muncherji, clandestinely and without his knowledge or consent removed and carried away all the books of account and a great portion of books, furniture, etc., belonging to the firm of Turner and Hemming. He further stated that he had written to Mr. Turner, asking him to explain his action in so doing, but that he had received no satisfactory explanation. Under these circumstances he charged Mr. Turner and Mr. Muncherji with theft, criminal breach of trust, and dishonest removal of property under sections 378, 403, 405, and 424 of the I. P. Code and applied for summons against them. Upon this information I thought fit to issue a notice to Mr. Turner and Mr. Muncherji to show cause if any they had, why process should not issue against them and accordingly on the 22nd November 1895 Mr. Roughton appeared on behalf of Mr. Turner, and Mr. Muncherji appeared in person, and shewed cause. It was contended on behalf of Mr. Turner that in order to render the taking away by him of partnership property an offence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code such taking away must be either fraudulent or dishonest. No authority beyond Penal Code itself is necessary for this proposition, for sections 378, 403, and 405 of that code, in defining the offences with which they respectively deal, distinctly require that the acts complained of be done dishonestly, while section 424 requires that the concealment or removal must be done dishonestly or fraudulently. Mr. Roughton then referred at length to details of the history of the partnership, which I do not propose to refer to at greater length than is necessary with the object of showing that in the action which, on Mr. Turner's behalf he admitted, Mr. Turner had taken, he had acted with no fraudulent or dishonest motive whatever, but had only done in faith what under the circumstances he had felt bound to do in order to relieve himself from the partnership which he had found impossible to continue. It is now my duty for me to refer very briefly to the pleadings on both sides. Mr. Roughton and Mr. Hemming have each put in considerable affidavits. It appears from the correspondence between the parties and also between Mr. Hemming and the cashier of the firm that disputes have arisen between partners which have passed into an extremely acute stage, and that so long ago as 27th June 1895 Mr. Turner gave notice to the landlord of the police premises that on the termination of the firm's lease, that is, on the 30th September 1895, he did not intend to continue his occupancy of the premises. Mr. Turner gave notice to Mr. Hemming of his intention to give up the premises, but did not state definitely what his intentions were as to carrying on the business of the firm. He, however, did, at some time or other, which was undoubtedly prior to the 29th September, give Mr. Hemming to understand that he did not pose to continue the partnership, as appears from a statement in Mr. Hemming's information that he asked him to agree to a dissolution of the partnership which Mr. Hemming refused to do. An attempt was then made to refer the matter to arbitration, which attempt failed, and things appear to have been in this extremely unsatisfactory state up to the end of September 1895. Mr. Turner then addressed a letter, dated 28th September 1895, to Mr. Hemming, in which, after alluding to matters which it is unnecessary to render a continuation of the partnership practically impossible, stated that he had taken the partnership account books, receipt books, etc., and should retain them for the present, but that Mr. Hemming could have inspection of them at any time during office hours. This letter, though dated 28th September 1895, was not actually delivered to Mr. Hemming until about 10 a.m. on September 30th, when he was in attendance upon a case in the Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Mr. Turner states that he was unable to have the letter delivered to Mr. Hemming on 28th September, as Mr. Hemming did not appear at office that day. Mr. Hemming says that, judging from the condition of the letter when handed to him, it had apparently only been written on the morning of the 30th. Meanwhile, on the 29th September, which was a Sunday, Mr. Turner, with the assistance of his clerk, had removed books, etc., from the firm's office. Mr. Hemming complains of the removal of the books, etc., on a Sunday, a "dies non" so far as attendance at the office is concerned. Mr. Turner contends that being a "dies non" from a business point of view it was an especially suitable day for the removal, seeing that the lease terminated on the following day. These are the circumstances practically admitted under which the removal of the books took place, and Mr. Hemming asks the court to hold that they make out a "prima facie" case of fraudulent removal. I am of opinion that they do not. It appears to me that the dispute between Mr. Turner and Mr. Hemming had reached a point when it became impossible for any confidence to exist between the partners. They had abused one another, in no uncertain language, of this I speak as I embrace statement even the clerks and coolies employed by the firm have refused to obey the orders of their masters, and it was impossible for a business such as that of a firm of solicitors to be carried on any longer. Under the circumstances Mr. Turner absolutely refused to continue the partnership, and told Mr. Hemming he might do what he liked. That I think any reasonable and unbiassed person would consider was equivalent to saying that Mr. Hemming was free to file a suit against Mr. Turner or not as he pleased, and in order to protect his own interest he took possession of the books and other property of the firm which he thought fit to possess himself of. I do not think that there is any case of dishonesty whatever made out against Mr. Turner; on the contrary, I think Mr. Turner had made out satisfactorily that he was not actuated by dishonest or fraudulent motives in any way.

So far as Munsherji Elulji is concerned I consider that he was acting under the orders of Mr. Turner, and that he was acting under similarly honest motives. I must therefore decline to issue any process in the matter of this complaint. The notice is discharged.

HYPNOTISM AND TELEPATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—At a time when we hear so much of the rival theories of Hypnotism and Telepathy in the great medical schools of France and England, and when people of sense and education are discussing with such "gusto" Mr. Ernest Hart's criticism on the "brain-mania" of the hypnotic experiments in Du Maurier's famous romance, it will be interesting to many of your readers to know that we have just now in our midst a Bengali thought-reader and clairvoyant of really first-rate powers. Pandit Ram Narayan—the individual referred to—is a Sanscrit scholar, deeply versed in all the intricacies of Sanscrit grammar and the subtilties of the philosophical system of the Nyayikas. He appears to have studied at one time Hindu astrology in the schools of Benares, but now sets it in store by his acquisitions in that delusive science. Later in life he devoted himself to the study of Raj-Yoga under a guru in a Tibetan Lamasery, and developed clairvoyant powers of a very high order. I have seen him at work a dozen of times, and I cannot but express my admiration of the manner in which after a couple of minutes' concentrated meditation he describes with minuteness and exactitude past events in the lives of all those who may come to him. Having secured the confidence of his hearer by telling him a number of things known only to himself, he proceeds to narrate the most notable things which the future has in store for the questioner, and which he claims to see as in a mirror with his clairvoyant eye. The pandit is, I think, forbidden by the rules of his order from advertising himself, but it may be said that he holds testimonials of his rare gifts from a Viceroy of India and many men of culture and fame in all parts of this great continent. My purpose in writing this is simply to draw the attention of those who are interested in the scientific study of animal magnetism to the existence of a capable Hindu exponent of this recondite branch of human knowledge.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 25. ISIS.

A short time ago the Emperor William was going to embark on a vessel at a German port. Rushing on ahead with his usual impetuosity, he reached the shore before any of his suite had arrived, and found the boat with six sailors waiting to row the imperial party aboard. Without stopping for his suite the Emperor gave the word, and started off by himself. Soon after the tardy high court dignitaries and officers came up, but were obliged to watch the boat gradually receding from the shore while the populace, who witnessed the incident, broke into shouts of approval of the Emperor's pointed rebuke to their slowness.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Gazette of India* notifies that "the Act to make better provision for making Laws and Regulations for certain parts of India and for certain other purposes relating thereto," will apply for the future to the North and South Lushai Hills and to the Chin Hills.

Colonel Kelly, who so successfully accomplished the relief of Chitral, has been decorated with the C.B., the ceremony being performed by General Sir G. B. Wolseley, at Mian Mir, on Thursday morning, in the presence of the troops in garrison.

A Calcutta paper says:—There has been a distinct and pleasant change in the weather within the past two or three days, and those who have been longing for the setting in of the cold weather can now at least change their summer apparel for warmer material. The worst of Calcutta cold weather is that it is all too brief.

Sir James Fergusson has for so long occupied a prominent position in political life that few people remember that he was a soldier in his younger days and served with the Grenadier Guards in the Crimea. He was wounded at Inkerman.

A weekly game of ladies' cricket, which the local paper says is more amusing to watch than instructive, is played on the A. B. C. field by members of the Ooty Gymkhana, followed by a tea party in the Pavilion.

The International Woman's League of Peace in Paris has issued an appeal to German women to join in their endeavours for the cause. It is as follows: "The woman of France, to their sisters in Germany—German mothers, sisters, and women. The character of war in its true nature is being daily morefully recognised. It is murder en masse, which becomes more and more barbarous by the terrible effect of the new weapons. The human spirit at last revolts against the thousand-year-old terrible conception of military glory. Every army fighting another leaves behind torrents of blood and tears. The women of England have already come to join us in an alliance for peace, towards the extension of which alliance mothers, and wives, and sisters, and financees ought to contribute. Together with England's women, we ask the women of all nations to join in an international league having for its purpose peace, and general disarmament. May the women of Germany join that league. Your interests and ours are the same. The more blood streams between the nations the more those are being separated whom nature has created to be brothers and friends. The education of the future belongs to the mothers. Unite with us to achieve the finest victory ever won—the general disarmament." A committee of ladies, has (a *Daily News'* correspondent says) been formed in Berlin in response to the appeal.

"Rapier," in the November number of the *Badminton Magazine*, indulges in some speculations as to who will head the list of winning owners of racehorses this year. Mr. McCalmont was at the top of the list with £37,674 last year, almost entirely by the aid of Isinglass, who was, moreover, also mainly responsible for his owner's lead with £25,431 the year before. In 1892 Baron de Hirsch was first with £33,383, and to this La Fleche contributed £25,653. In 1891 Mimi raised Mr. Nöel Fenwick into very sudden and transient prominence and in 1890 the Duke of Portland owed nearly £16,000 of the £25,000 which placed him at the top to Memoir's five three-years-old races. This year, however, "Rapier" points out, no good horse has been continuously to the fore. "If Lord Rosebery had won the Jockey Club Stakes with Ladas, he would doubtless have taken the lead; for, bad as Sir Visto may be, the Derby and Leger came to a total of over £10,000. As it is, the ex-Premier takes a somewhat modest place. Sir Frederick Johnstone may bid

He was certainly engaged in mercantile pursuits when he was appointed Lieutenant in a regiment of infantry after the first battle of Bull Run. Promotion was rapid in these days, for in little more than six months he was commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel, and his personal gallantry soon carried him to the front in the wars, so that in three years he became Major-General of Volunteers, and in 1867 Brigadier-General and Major-General of the United States Army. The "Daily Graphic" has published a likeness of the new Commander-in-Chief which might be taken for a portrait of General Lyttelton Annesley a little aged. It displays on the breast of the general's coat three ribbons with clasps and stars, from which it would appear that the severely Republican Army is giving way to the vanity of decorations.

L. Allain claims to be able to preserve chloroform indefinitely by saturating it with sulphur. Chemically pure chloroform is taken, and the sulpher is prepared from ordinary sublimed sulphur by leaving it in contact with four times its weight of pure caustic ammonia during twenty-four hours. It is then washed with distilled water until neutral to litmus, and placed in a stove regulated to a temperature of 40 deg. Centigrade, where it remains for four days, after which it is further dried over sulphuric acid for fifteen days. Purified chloroform exposed to direct sunlight gave a precipitate with argentic nitrate solution after about forty-eight hours, but underwent no change under similar conditions if previously saturated with sulphur, except that there was a deposit of insoluble sulphur.

Of the persons now living in Paris, a painstaking French statistician calculates that only about one-third were born in that city. Similar estimates to those of M. Jacques Bertillon have been made with regard to Londoners. It is even said that after three or four generations the town-bred stock wears itself out, passing from health to debility, from debility to disease and from disease to sterility. If this theory is right, and if the process of emigration from rural to urban districts accompanies it pari passu, we are bound to infer that population will become not merely stationary, but retrograde. Does anybody seriously accept that conclusion? If it is really established (remarks the *St. James's Gazette*) we should have to face the most serious problem of modern life—how to keep the human stock in places where it can thrive and breed. We should have, whether by prohibitory laws or by artificial inducements, to induce people to return to the barbarous sanitary status of "adscripti glebæ."

The following interesting results of experiments relating to the growth of trees at different times of the day have been sent to us by Mr. E. H. Thomson, the Government entomologist of Tasmania. Measurements were taken as far as possible every three hours, with the following results:—From 6 a. m. to 9 a. m., 8½ per cent. of growth; from 9 a. m. to noon, 1½ per cent. of growth; from noon to 3 p.m., no growth; from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., 1½ per cent. of growth; from 9 p.m. to 12 p.m., 3½ per cent. of growth; from 12 p.m. to 6 a.m., 85 per cent. of growth. The greatest growth in twenty-four hours was in maize, 6½ inches; geranium, 5½ inches; wattle, 4½ inches; apple, 2½ inches; pear, 1 1/3 inch.

The great family of Jones has sustained an irreparable disaster (says the *World*). The eminent playwright and drama-tic reformer who has hitherto borne its name is understood to have repudiated his kinship with the members of his ubiquitous tribe, and to have metamorphosed himself into "Mr Henry Arthur." The surname which satisfied an illustrious architect of the sixteenth century, which contents a famous artist of the nineteenth, and which has been borne without a murmur by not a few worthies of more or less distinction in between, is not apparently good enough for the author of "Judah" and "The Middleman" to hand down to posterity in company with Shakspere and Sheridan. It is a little unfortunate that Mr. "Arthur" did not discover the disadvantages of his original surname before he attached it to the plays by which his reputation has been won. The dramatic historian of the future is sure to get into a muddle between the works of Jones and the works of Arthur, though he can hardly be misled into the unthinkable belief that two geniuses of such transcendent magnitude were simultaneously vouchsafed to English dramatic literature.

The candidature of Mr. Lecky for the representation of Dublin University has reminded a contemporary of the great number of eminent historians who have been members of the House of Commons. Edward Gibbon, the author of the "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," was member for Liskeard; George Grote, the historian of Greece, sat from 1832 till 1841 for the City of London; Sir George Cornewall Lewis, the author of the "Inquiry into the Credibility of Early Roman History," was member first for Herefordshire, and at the time of his death represented the Radnor Boroughs; Lord Macaulay sat for Calne in 1830, for Leeds in 1833, and for Edinburgh from 1840 till 1847, and from 1852 till his elevation to the peerage in 1857. Mr. A. W. Kinglake, the historian of the Crimean War, was for many years a member of the House of Commons. The late Professor Freeman in 1868 unsuccessfully contested Wells in the Liberal interest.

Just four years ago, Sir Charles and Lady Halle, when on one of their colonial tours, were taken down a gold mine at Bendigo. They were the regulation rough costume in order to preserve their own clothes underneath. The enterprising reporter of Melbourne paper thus described the incident at the time:—Sir Charles was observed disporting himself in close-buttoned white canvas shell-jacket, baggy white canvas trousers, and rakish-looking larrikin hat; whilst his ever-stylish wife looked trim despite a blue print cotton frock, a drab felt tennis-cap, and an ancient pair of suede gloves. At the vast depth of 2500 feet below the earth's surface their situation must have appeared weird, impressive, and even solemn; but glad as they were everything seemed droll. Joke followed joke, and at length the climax was reached when Lady Halle seized a couple of candles. Holding one as well as a violin and the other as a bow she led off an impromptu scherzo. Sir Charles entering into the spirit of the scene, chose the nearest substitute for his Broadwood grand—a stout old block of eucalyptus, on which he improvised the accompaniment. If anything could have propitiated Apollo (concluded the an ipodean journalist) surely this silent *jeu de joie*, this masterly duet minus music, from out the very bowels of the earth, must have done so.

Triumphant democracy in North America has long been known for its weakness for diamonds. During the hundred and something years that the United States have existed (says the *Globe*) a great change has come over the spirit of the people; titles were eschewed by the founders of the Republic, but nowadays everybody who can do so sticks on honourable or excellency to his name, while, of course, Dukes and Judges grow over every bush. "The wives of pork, railway, and silver kings, for their part, aim higher than mere titles, though they will marry one, even a Continental one, whenever they get a chance. Their chief desire in life is to obtain a royal or princely diadem, and some of them have not shrunk from going so far as to copy the tiaras of English princesses. One millionairess has a crown of turquoise and diamonds, with three large fleurs-de-lys of turquoise standing in the front of it; another has a diamond tiara which cost 15,000 dol.; and a third has a royal crown of yellow diamonds, with one huge white diamond to show up the hue of the others. A coronet is one of the first things the wives of millionaires long for when her good man has risen to the topmost circle of successful money makers. A story is told of a millionaire who, when he found made his appearance, offered to make his wife a present, and was asked for the largest emerald tiara that could be brought within his limit of 20,000 dollars. The poor man duly bought the coronet, but as his happiness began to wane that his wife would ask for a fine family mansion, he was promptly ungratefully disappointed. It is curious to notice that at a time when in Europe the tendency of all towards simplicity in such matters, there should be such a desire in the United States for pageants that will distinguish the wearer from the ordinary run of humanity. In England such ostentation would be looked upon as the height of bad taste; in the States it appears to be the height of fashionable magnificence."

THE B. P. R. A. CENTRAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 26.

The day was not very favourable for shooting, being windy almost throughout. A few good scores were made for the Governor's cup. The scores in the Rapid Firing competition were low, except one competitor, who made 35 out of a possible 36. The Harris' Challenge cup (Lloyd Lindsay competition) was shot off, the cup being won by L Battery R. H. A. The officers in the camp were "at Home." The following are the scores up to date:—

Match 4.—The Harris' Challenge Cup. (Lloyd Lindsay Comp-tition).—Presented by Lord Harris, G. C. I. E., late Governor of Bombay. Open to teams of four of all ranks from any Battery of Artillery (British Squadron) of British Cavalry, Regulars or Volunteers serving in India. Distance—500 and 400 yards. Each team will be commanded by one of its members, who will waive all the words of command. The teams will start at about 900 yards from the target, and ride the course, about 60 yards over three jumps, mud-walls three feet high and built a 500 yards from the target, where they will fire five rounds. They will then mount and advance and fire five rounds at 400 yards, after which they will return to the starting point over two jumps. The horses, while the firing is taking place, will be held by alternate half-teams, mounted, in rear of the firing point. No man while shooting may hold a horse. Three teams competed. The Bombay Light Horse had entered for the event, but through circumstances which only came to light at the last moment, they were forced to withdraw. The cup was won by L. Battery R. H. A. The team was composed of Sergeant-Major Judge, Sergeant Bradley, Gunner Dickie, and Gunner Green. The other two were 36th Field Battery and 72nd Field Battery. The 36th was composed of Sergt-Major Sorby, Bombardier Lane, Gunner Anderson, and Gunner Badock. The 72nd Field Battery R.A.—Sergt-Major Barlow, Bombardier March, Gunner Robinson, and Gunner McGeorge. The following was the result:—

	Pts	Rs.
* L Battery R H A	121	72
72nd Field Battery R A	110	15
36th Field Battery R A	92	8

* Won the cup.

Match 16.—"Magazine and Rapid Firing," Rs. 50, presented by Sirdar Khan Bahadur Pudamjee Pestonjee. Distance—200 and 500 yards. Position 200 yards standing; 500 yards kneeling. Seven shots to each distance. Time—Ten minutes allowed 1 min.; and Martini-Henry 30-secs.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total	Rs.
* Sergt Carey, 1st N Lancs	26	27	53	50
" Wigan, 1st Middlesex	18	31	50	40
" Finnigan, B B and C I Ry	27	21	48	30
Pte Thompson, 2nd R Lancs	17	30	47	25
" Barry, 41st R Rifles	21	24	47	20
Corpl Jaffery, Lancs Fus	23	23	46	15
" Hanson, Poona Vols	30	16	46	10
Sergt Mc Kenna, Lancs Fus	21	24	44	10
Pte Robinson, C O Y L I	20	23	43	10
" Hollidge, 2nd R Dublin Fus	21	23	43	10
Lance-Sergt Littlefield, 1st Northampton	24	13	43	7-8
L Corpl Wickens, Lancs Fus	22	20	42	7-8
Gunr Whitty, 15th B H	17	25	42	7-8
Corpl Mosse, 1st N Lancs	27	15	42	7-8
Lance-Sergt Swings, R I F R	6	25	41	5
Pte Hurst, 1st N Lancs	19	22	41	5
" Morley, 1st N Lancs	20	21	41	5
Corp Myers, K O Y L I	21	20	41	5
Sergt Tipon, K O Y L I	23	18	41	5
Pte Kirkpatrick, Poona Vols	25	16	41	5
Corpl Jackson, 2nd L Lancs	26	15	41	5
Vz Jaist, G I P Ry	23	15	41	2-8

157 Entries.

* Won the Bo E R A Medal.

Match 17.—H. E. the Governor's Prize.—The Northern Rifle Association silver medal. The winner of this medal is entitled to compete once at the prize-meeting of the National Rifle Association for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Prize. Rs. 100 presented by H. E. Lord Sandhurst, G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay. Distances—200, 500, and 600 yards.

	200 yds	500 yds	600 yds	Total	Rs.
Sergt S McKenna, 2nd Lancs Fus	28	31	30	89	60
Colr-Sergt Parr, 1st B B C I R	25	32	30	87	50
Corpl Smith, 2nd B B & C I R	24	29	32	85	40
Colr-Sergt Watson, 2nd B B & C I R	28	31	26	85	30
Sergt Finnigan, 2nd B B and C I R	21	29	23	81	25
Vol	25	28	30	82	25
Lance Sergt Freeman, G I P R Vol	25	28	28	81	25
Sergt Foster, Lancs Fus	31	29	28	83	20
Sergt Bwye, 2nd B and C I R Vol	29	27	27	83	20
Lance-Corpl Carke, G I P R Vol	32	27	24	83	15
Sergt McCarthy, 2nd B and C I R	31	31	21	83	15
Lance-Corpl Porter, 2nd B B & C I R	28	26	24	82	10
Sergt Litchfield, 1st K L	27	30	25	82	10
Sergt Woodland, Lancs Fus	24	29	25	82	10
Sergt Maclean, 2nd B B and C I R	28	27	25	80	10
Lance-Sergt Ganzhan, 2nd B B and C I R	23	31	23	80	5
Sergt Hunt, K O Y L I	27	30	23	80	5
Sergt-Major Dowding, R V R	29	29	22	80	5
Gunner Dickie, R H A	25	26	28	79	5
Lieut Chitty, 19th Bo L	23	23	28	79	Medal only.
Corpl Carvalho, Poona Vol	27	27	25	79	5
Lieut Dewar, R I Rifles	23	27	24	7	5
Lieut Forsyth, K O Y L I	19	27	32	78	5

151 entries.

wo78's contestant out.

* Won the N R A Medal.

Match 25.—The Deputy Adjutant-General's Prize.—Volley Firing competition. Open to teams of ten privates or Lance-Naiks from any Regiment or Corps in the Bombay Command. Each team to be commanded by a Non-Commissioned Officer not under the rank of Naik. Distance—500 yards. Position any Military. Five volleys to fire. No sighting shots allowed.

	Pts.	Rs.
1st—8th Bo. In.	tied	62
1st—14th Bn. In.	tied	62
1st prize of Rs. 124 divided.		
3rd—3rd Bo. L I.	tied	12
3rd—13th Bo. L.	40	12
3rd prize divided.		

18—entries.

THE MAHOMEDAN MAHIM ANNUAL FEAST.

Sirdar Diler-Ul-Mulk Bahadur, C. I. E., gives every year a grand feast to his co-religionists. On Mo day, writes a correspondent, the Sirdar arrived from Hyderabad for that purpose. The Muglis of Moulood Shereef commenced punctually at 9 o'clock, for which illuminations on a grand scale were made on the whole road, and the mosques and its surroundings were tastefully illuminated, and it was the most picturesque scene to see Mahomedans of all nationalities from Bombay and its suburbs as far as Nasik, Poona, Surat, and other places. Arabs, Pathans, Moguls, Sweedes, Peshawaris, and Mahomedans from Rajputana, Konkan, Memons, Khojas, had assembled and were most profound in their devotion to the Pir Hazrat Mukdum Sahib of Mahim. The crowd was so great that the Tramway Company had to run special cars, and the B. B and C. I. Ry. were running special trains, in addition to the ordinary ones, every five minutes, and even then the Railway was not able to cope with the crowd. Therefore the Mahomedans of the higher classes went in their carriages and the poorer ones walked from Bombay to Mahim. It is impossible to accurately state the number of the people there were, but certainly there was a much larger gathering this year than last, and from the sweetmeat distributed it is estimated that there were from 80,000 to 85,000 assembled. Yesterday morning the people of all nationalities were fed, irrespective of race, creed, or position, the proceedings commencing in the early morning and terminating about mid-day. The crowd of rich and poor at the feast was estimated from 100 to 125 thousand. The most remarkable feature of this solemn assembling was that, although Superintendent Saunders and the force under his orders were most zeal us to co-operate in every way, there was no necessity for them to exert themselves much, and whenever the ground was the least bit encroachable, a word from the Sirdar was enough, and consequently every thing went off in a most orderly and peaceful manner. This case in point shows that if the leaders of the community would earnestly exert themselves what help they would be to Government whenever there are disturbances such as were experienced not very long ago in Bombay. Last evening all the poor and helpless were allowed to collect together, and alms were given in silver coin, their number being about five thousand. Two thousand men were employed in looking after the comforts of the gathering, and men like Hajee Mahomed Jokeria were seen helping in the feeding of the people without any regard to their position or dignity. Instances of this kind were one of the most remarkable features of this assembly.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor Tyabjee, and the same common jury.

A CURIOUS CASE OF ALLEGED FORGED PROMISSORY NOTES.

Upadhia Balkrishna Shivshunker, a young Hindu, was charged with forging three promissory notes of the value of Rs. 3,500, Rs. 2,200, and Rs. 2,000, respectively, purporting to be executed by or by the authority of Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topan, a son of the late Sir Tharia Topan, and with fraudulently and dishonestly using the same as genuine, having reason to believe the same to be forged documents. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., appeared to prosecute; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. J Peace, represented the accused.

The prisoner, in answer to the court, said he kept a small book of accounts—a memorandum book. He advanced the sum of Rs. 7,300 on the three promissory notes, and had a entry in his book.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury for the defence, said that is client had bona-fide advanced the sum of Rs. 7,200 through Durga Dutt, who was the trusted friend of the prosecutor. It was true also that these notes were genuine notes. The advances were made from time to time; and upon the evidence for the defence, the jury would have no doubt as to the innocence of his client.

Durga Dutt Bansedhar, a broker, was the first witness called for the defence. He knew the prosecutor, with whom he was sometimes friendly and sometimes had a quarrel. He occasionally raised loans for him, and he (Mehdi) gave him notes with his signatures, mentioning the amounts witness then arranged for loans from different persons, who advanced monies and received the notes. The three notes (produced) were given by witness to the prisoner, who made an advance. Witness got loans for the prosecutor from the prisoner on three or four occasions. The accused never paid in one sum, but paid in small sums from time to time. The signatures of Mahomed Mehdi on the notes (produced) were somewhat different from his usual signatures: the writing was slightly different. Witness was not a judge of signatures, and could not give a decided opinion as to whether they were the prosecutor's signatures. Witness knew Muncher-shaw, who told him that, if anyone had Mahomed Mehdi's notes, he would settle about them. Witness was present at the interview between Munchershaw and the prisoner on the 16th August, 1895, as well as at the subsequent interview at the office of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormasji, and Dinshaw. It was not true that the accused took off his turban, and placing it at Muncher-shaw's feet, asked to be pardoned.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said he had filed a petition in the Insolvency Court, which was dismissed. Witness was charged in the Police Court with forgery at one time, and cheating at another. The charges were withdrawn by the complainants. Witness gave evidence for the accused in the criminal case brought against the prosecutor to recover Rs. 4,000. Nobody would advance Rs. 40 for Rs. 500 to Mahomed Mehdi unless he got notes for Rs. 8,000 or Rs. 10,000 from him.

Mr. Bapujee Dinanathjee, Assistant Registrar in the Small Causes Court, was examined as to the signatures on the promissory notes in question. He had seen these and other signatures in the Police Court and examined them. Comparing the alleged forged signatures with the admittedly genuine signatures, witness was of opinion that the signatures were written by the same hand. He said so from the formation of the characters. There were differences between the signatures in minute particulars, but he had that wrote them was the same.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness admitted that his opinion in many cases had been disregarded by the judges of the High Court.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in summing up the evidence, said the main question was, if the signatures on the three notes were forgeries, whether the prisoner knew them to be forgeries. The prosecutor had embarked on this prosecution with the same reckless-ness as that with which he had allowed the Rs. 1,000 at Nasik to be squandered without knowing how or where it went. His mere repudiation of these notes was no proof that he had not executed them. He would have sooner passed from not a than have incurred this prosecution. But he was put up to institute it, presumably by Muncher-shaw, who told them that his father had advanced Rs. 75,000, to Mahomed Mehdi. Muncher-shaw must be interested in the prosecution in some way or another; and it was at his instigation that the present proceedings were adopted. Mr. Muncher-shaw had in this instance, over-reasoned himself; for he had, on his own showing, had himself open to the charge of being an accomplice. Durga Dutt had corroborated the statement made by the prisoner to the effect most important particulars. There could be no question on Durga's evidence that the prisoner advanced the monies borrowed on the three notes concerned in this case. Most evidence was there in the case, asked the learned counsel, that the notes produced were not written by Mahomed Mehdi except his own denial. There was absolutely no evidence to show that they were forgeries. With reference to the evidence of Mr. Bapujee, the learned counsel said that he had for years been called in these courts as a expert; he held a reasonable position; and it was unreasonable to suppose that he would stake his reputation by making a statement in this case which he did not believe to be true. So that they had Mr. Bapujee's expert evidence as to the signatures against the interested denial of Mahomed Mehdi that the signatures were his. There were slight variations in the admittedly genuine and the alleged forged signatures, but the learned counsel submitted that those variations must be due to a desire of the person making the signatures to conceal identification. If they were forged by the prisoner, who had the genuine signatures of Mahomed Mehdi in his possession, surely he would have copied them exactly, and not in the imperfect way in which they appeared to be done. The learned counsel said confidently that there was absolutely no evidence of the crime. Was there anything to show that the prisoner had a guilty knowledge that the signatures on the notes were forged? There was absolutely nothing to show it. Mr. Kirkpatrick urged that Munchershaw was clearly an accomplice in the matter. The notes, said the learned counsel, might be forged if they were forged; but it would be perfectly absurd to suppose that the prisoner, if he knew them to be forged, would of all persons in the world produce them to Muncher-shaw, the person who was most interested in proving that they were worthless and forged. Muncher-shaw was more than an accomplice; he was an active participator and instigator. The learned counsel said it would be a cruel thing if, on such evidence as was laid before the jury, they should find the prisoner guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Mr. Lowndes then replied on the whole case, and in doing so commented on the theory advanced by the learned counsel for the defence that the prosecutor had signed the notes when in a state of intoxication. The learned counsel pointed out, referring to the evidence in the case, that the theory was one which could not hold water. He again alluded to another theory advanced by Mr. Kirkpatrick, that Muncher-shaw was at the bottom of the whole prosecution that he was an accomplice in the case, and that he should have been in the dock in respect of some crime that he (Mr Kirkpatrick) thought he had committed. What interest the learned counsel asked, had Muncher-shaw in instigating the prosecution as all said by the defence? He contended that Muncher-shaw instead of being an accomplice in one thing or another, as stated by the defence, was a witness of truth, who gave his evidence in the most natural and straightforward manner. It was again urged that Muncher-shaw had treated the accused with scant justice, when he refused to pay the consideration money of the agreement, which he never contended to fulfil. Supposing Muncher-shaw had paid the money, knowing that the signatures were forgeries, he would have paid money which belonged to somebody else. The learned counsel then proceeded to discuss the genuineness or otherwise of the signatures in question, and contended that Mahomed Mehdi, the prosecutor having absolutely denied these signatures, and Muncher-shaw having pointed out the several discrepancies in those signatures, and the defence having failed to explain the differences in the admitted and forged signatures, it was impossible to come to any other conclusion than the one that the signatures were forgeries. The learned counsel for the defence had urged that there was no evidence given that the accused had forged the notes, but he (Mr. Lowndes) contended that when a man committed forgeries, he did not do so in the presence of witnesses. Supposing the accused did not forge the signatures, but if he knew that there was something wrong in respect of those signatures, and filled in the date and the rate of interest in the notes, he was guilty of forgery. The learned counsel then commented on the expert evidence given on behalf of the defence, and in doing so, pointed out that opinions expressed by such witnesses were generally disregarded by courts of law, the opinions of such witness s being often inclined towards th se, who called them as expert witnesses. The learned counsel also relied on the fact that if the promissory notes were genuine, the accused would have most positively claimed his money prior to the 16th of August when the transactions in questions took place, and would not have been slept over it so long, particularly when they saw that the accused had put forward his claim of Rs. 27,000, and had a suit filed for the recovery of that money against the prosecutor. If the jury believed the statement of Munchershaw that the accused fell to his feet and asked for forgiveness, and there was no reason why the jury should disbelieve the evidence of a man of means, position, and education—then there was no necessity to carry the matter any further, and this together with the other evidence adduced, conclusively proved that the accused was guilty of the charge laying last him.

His lordship then summed up the whole case to the jury, and in doing so explained the law bearing on the charges against the accused. His lordship at the outset made it clear to the jury that the mere fact of the accused filling up the body of the promissory notes was not, under the circumstances, an offence, because as had been admitted by the prosecutor himself, he had signed many blank notes and was in the habit of entering into such reckless transactions, and it was intended that such blank notes should be filled in by those, to whom such notes were passed. If the jury, did not come to the conclusion that the signatures were forgeries, that the accused knew that they were forgeries, it would be a dangerous thing to convict the accused of the offence simply because he filled in the body of the notes, which were so recklessly and in such an unbusiness-like manner passed by the prosecutor in every direction. It was of extreme public importance to know that a prosecutor, who entered into such reckless transactions, could not turn round and say that, because the accused filled in the body of the notes, that he should be convicted and punished. The charge of forgery or of guilty knowledge ought to be brought home to the accused before he could be convicted of filling in the body of the alleged forged document. His lordship then briefly stated to the jury the arguments advanced on either side, and pointed out at some length the difference between the issues of civil suits brought against the prosecutor by the accused and various other parties, and the issues in respect of the present charges against the accused, and proceeded to observe that it was for the jury to determine whether, because the prosecutor was shown to be a man of reckless character and was a thoroughly demoralized man, he should be disbelieved when he said that the signatures were not his. They had also to consider whether, as had been urged by the learned counsel for the defence, the prosecution was brought to put a sort of a screw on the accused to come to some terms in respect of a decree of Rs. 4,000 he had obtained, and also a suit for Rs. 27,000 filed by him against the prosecutor. The entire evidence produced by the prosecution was worse than useless, inasmuch as the witness was unacquainted with the language in which the signatures were written. With regard to the evidence of Muncher-shaw, his lordship said it subdivided itself into two parts, namely, his evidence as an expert and as to the conduct of the accused in regard to the transaction. As far as his evidence as an expert was concerned, he was no more an expert than any member of the jury or himself. Mr. Kirkpatrick argued that Muncher-shaw was an accomplice, but though he was not an accomplice in the sense that he was associated with the accused in the commission of the offence, he was at all events a quasi-accomplice, who, on his own admission, acted as a policeman or a detective to entrap the accused and to bring him within the clutches of the law. That being so, his lordship advised the jury to look upon Muncher-shaw's evidence as that of a quasi accomplice, and see if it was corroborated by other and independent evidence. It was a question of common sense rather than that of law that such evidence should be corroborated. As regarded the evidence of Muncher-shaw that the accused admitted his guilt, and failing at his feet, asked for forgiveness, it was quite uncorroborated, the only person present on the occasion being Durga, who denied that the accused made any such statement. It would not be right and safe, accordingly, for the jury to accept that statement, and if they were of opinion that there was no evidence of such a statement, it went to the root of the whole matter, and there was practically nothing before the jury to inquire into the rest of the case; Muncher-shaw's evidence, however, as to the assignment of the notes and their going to the solicitors' office, was corroborated, and that portion of the evidence could safely be accepted by the jury. Speaking as to the expert evidence, his lordship said, that courts of law did not generally place great reliance on such evidence, which was generally given in favour of parties, who called such witnesses. His lordship having drawn the attention of the jury to the signatures in question, proceeded to observe that it must be remembered that the accused did not sail the notes but simply mortgaged them, and that if he was conscious that a fraud had been committed in respect of those notes, he might have sold and done with them for ever.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict. They returned in about fifteen minutes, and in reply to the Clerk of the Crown, said that they had agreed to a verdict of "not guilty."

The accused was accordingly discharged.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Mahomed Nanoosy, an old offender, was convicted of the offence of stealing a saree belonging to a Hindu woman at Fanaswadi, and was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Session were then adjourned till this (Wednesday) morning.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH OF NOVEMBER 1895.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Delhi, Agra and Ajmere, and has been either steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and the Punjab, and lowest on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderately steep to the south of latitude 20°, and are moderate to slight to the north of that parallel. Winds at Madras and Negapatam are cyclonic, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bombay and Mahim, and at Goa. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is in moderate to large excess of the mean of the season in many places. The high at temperature in the shade was 94° at Ratnagiri, and the lowest 47° at Ahmednagar. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Karachi and Delhi. Heavy rain has fallen at Madras (3·06"), and light to moderate showers at Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The winds at Madras and Negapatam are cyclonic, and as the sea is rough at Madras and the skies are heavily clouded at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency, the weather on and off the South Coromandel Coast appears to be rather unsettled. A small area of abnormally low pressure lies over Ceylon and on a cliff the Malabar Coast where the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition. The temperature is becoming gradually cooler.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Nov. 26.

Tuesday's observations.—Pressure has increased in West Punjab, and decreased elsewhere. Rain fell briskly in Rajputana, along the line of the Himalayas, and over Assam and Burma, while the rise is brisk in the Indus Valley. A slight depression is shown over Western Rajputana, and high pressure area over the Punjab, but otherwise the distribution is unchanged. Moderate gradients exist over the Peninsula and the Bay. The wind is northerly over the Bay area and parts of Northern and North-Western India, and easterly over the west and centre of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, while calms prevail elsewhere. The temperature has fallen in Madras and part of the Punjab, and changed irregularly elsewhere. The mean temperature still above the normal except in Burma and Madras, and the night temperatures are very high in North-West India. Light showers have fallen in Baluchistan, North-West Himalayas, and North Punjab, and heavier showers in South Madras, Cuddalore, and Madras have received about three inches.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 25th November 1895.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·956
Temperature of the Air	84·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·4
Dew Point	61·7
Relative humidity of Air	58
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·0
Rainfall	0·01
Maximum temperature of air read at 8 a.m. next day)	75·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·1
General Directions of wind	E, N, ENE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	301

* From midnight to midnight.

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PANIC AT DAMAUN.

A correspondent, writing on Sunday says:—"After storm there is calm." Such was the scene in Damaun during the afternoon yesterday. His Excellency the Governor sent one of his officials to Kunta, where a large number of persons had sought refuge, to explain to them that their fears were imaginary, and most of them returned to Damaun, the stout and robust Hindus among them, making virtue of necessity, pretending that they had not fled but gone to Kunta to worship in the great God Shiva's Temple for which Kunta is famous. The quietness, however, proved to be temporary, for, in the evening the Government Translator, Mr. Eshwantrao accompanied by beating of drums of Gujarathi translation of the Portuguese "Edital" under the signature of his Excellency the Governor of Damaun, and posted it in a conspicuous place called "Chowta" where respectable Banias and other traders reside. This "Edital" or notice has given rise to a bitter feeling among the respectable citizens of Damaun, particularly those who have business connections with Bombay and other places in the British territory and also those who have relatives outside Damaun. A person cannot leave Damaun without applying for permission note to his Excellency the Governor of Damaun, who in his turn has to submit the application to his Excellency the Governor-General of Goa. Even the application be successful, there being no hitch, the permission-note will take a week to reach the hands of the applicant! Take the case of a son who is employed in Bombay being sadly taken ill. He wires to his father and other relatives at Damaun to meet him, but the father and relatives will not be permitted to leave Damaun for a week unless the pass is procured from Goa. All this inconvenience and hardship could have been avoided if his Excellency the Governor of Damaun had been invested with the power of issuing the passes, but it seems the supreme authorities at Goa for some unknown reasons reserve to themselves the power of issuing passes to scores of persons daily leaving Damaun for Bombay and several other places in the British territory on business as well as domestic reasons. These drastic rules are sure to hamper the trade of Damaun, affect the Government revenue, and put the citizens of this place in serious inconvenience and discomfort. There was no justifiable reason for in reducing these rules further, but as there is disturbance in far distant places in Goa. As to the loyalty of the people of Damaun it is unimpeachable. Will the Supreme Government of Goa see the extreme unreasonableness and hardship of this "Edital," and at least modify it by authorising his Excellency the Governor of Damaun to issue passes without delay?

Edital.

From João Gregorio Duarte Ferreira, Captain of the Cavalry of Portugal, and Governor of Damaun.

Pursuant to order, dated the 20th instant, made by his Excellency the Governor-General, notice is hereby given to all persons intending for business or some other cause they have to leave Damaun, they will not be permitted to do so, according to Government rules, without in the first instance procuring a pass from the Governor—the signature of the Governor-General to the pass to be procured from Goa. The following conditions are to be observed in obtaining the pass:—

(*a*) If a pass has to leave Damaun he shall have to show the pass issued to his father.

2. He must show a certificate to the effect that he is not accused of any crime.

(*b*) If Civil or Military servants of Government desire to leave Damaun they cannot do so without the permission of the Governor.

(*c*) Clergymen desirous of leaving must produce permission from the Bishop.

(*d*) Persons desirous of going from Damaun to Nagar-Haveli must procure two witnesses and obtain pass from the Governor—the pass being issued gratis.

(*e*) Such pass will be available for one month only, on the expiration of which a new pass will have to be issued.

(*f*) Persons going on business from any place in the District of Damaun to the neighbouring places in the British territory and returning from the neighbouring places in British territory to the Nagar-Haveli district need not possess a pass, but will have to give satisfactory proofs about it. Carts which have been registered by the Damaun or Nagar-Haveli Municipality are permitted to pass and re-pass. Servants, coolies, and menials do not require any pass.

(*g*) Persons coming to Damaun are immediately to report their arrival to the Administrador and take his pass, which will be useful on their return journey.

All Government officials are ordered to bring these rules into forces.

Signed by the Governor of Damaun on the 21st of November, 1895.

João Gregorio Duarte Ferreira.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 24.

Spurrell, Capt. Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, from England.
Anderson Capt. Bo, Corps Dept. off leave, from Kirkee.
Baldrey, Vety Lt. Bo. A V D, on leave, from Kirkee.

November 26.

Kreyer, Capt

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE present German Emperor has affirmed, and many other distinguished men agree with him, that, in spite of the rapidity and low trajectory of modern infantry rifle fire, the power of cavalry in the field of battle remains as great as, and even greater than, in the early days of the present century; and certainly the experience of the more recent wars goes far to prove this. When the great area over which modern battles must extend, the vast range of fire, the accuracy and deadly nature of modern fire power are considered, it follows that rapidity of movement and the power of covering distances at a rapid pace by the advancing bodies of troops becomes a necessity. We look upon it as a somewhat hopeful sign that it has lately been announced that a shipment of 100 horses, including all classes, is coming from Sydney to London; for the great facilities possessed by Australia to breed and to create a great trade in horses, especially for military purposes, has not been fully recognised. Not only would the whole continent of Australia, and New South Wales in particular, be benefited, but the home country would experience some relief as regards the difficult remount question.

The following particulars are given concerning the two fast commerce-destroying or so-called cuiraise cruisers which are being laid down this year for the French Navy. The projected displacement is 8,500 tons, but in all probability it will be necessary to make it 8,900 or so. The speed is to be twenty-three knots. The vessels will be protected by an armour deck of polygonal section, consisting of single ½ inch hard steel plating in the horizontal, and double ½ inch hard steel plating in the inclined parts, both parts being lined with double ⅜ inch plating, so that the total thickness is 1½ inch in the horizontal and 1⅜ inch in the sloping part. This deck will be placed at a height of 31½ inches above the line of flotation, and will extend 55 inches below the latter on either side. The part between decks will consist of numerous compartments, and the sides all along it will be protected with ¾ inch hard steel. The armament is to consist of six 5 7-16 inch guns—two fore, two aft, and two on the upper deck firing both fore and aft.

Whatever facts are established by the next war between two great naval Powers, one thing will undoubtedly be demonstrated, and that is that, other things being equal, victory will incline to that side which is the best equipped for the repair and renewal of its fleets. Whatever be the outcome of a naval engagement, it will assuredly leave both victors and vanquished unfit to renew the struggle except with fresh ships and fresh men. This being so, it is not possible to overrate the importance of possessing facilities for rapidly and efficiently repairing warships. This element of our reserve strength will be by no means the least potent factor in the conservation of our sea power when the day comes in which the attempt to wrest it from us will be made, and it is an element that is not sufficiently taken into consideration when comparisons are made between our naval strength and that of possible combinations that may arise against us.

"A Non-commissioned Officer" writes urging that the privilege of wearing plain clothes whilst on leave, which is now granted to petty officers of the Royal Navy, should be extended to non-commissioned officers of the army. In many quarters a decided opposition will be offered to this proposal, for sentiment is rather tending the other way. There are many who think that the wearing of uniform by officers should be made more frequent, for it is argued that rushing into plain clothes looks like a slight of the privilege of wearing Her Majesty's uniform by those entitled to do so. If the noncommissioned officers are allowed to do this, why not the privates? And so we see how soon a so-called "privilege" may degenerate into a positive abuse and a danger to discipline. We therefore cannot support our correspondent's plea, much as we commend the moderate spirit in which he makes it.

A cycle ambulance is the work of Dr. Hoening, in Germany. It consists of a car covered in with canvas, and which contains a folding litter, and rests on four wheels, and a fifth wheel in front, which is pedalled by a cyclist. There is also a seat and pedals for a cyclist at the back. The whole top part of the car above the axles can be lifted of bodily, the patient is then placed on the litter, and the whole replaced on the axles. A glazed window permits the cyclist at the back to watch the patient, who moreover holds in his hand the rubber ball of a cycle horn, by means of which he can attract the attention of the cyclists, and an aperture in the side of the car affords access for giving him any attentions he may require during the journey. It is said that this ambulance, which is in experimental use in Berlin, is very easy to manipulate and steer.

Entrenchments as a "pivot de manœuvre" form the key-note of the fourth letter of the military correspondent of the "Times" on the German Manœuvres. These entrenchments are not constructed deliberately befo rehand to make the position into a fortress to which troops will be tied down, but rather as an incident of the action with a tactical purpose. This purpose is explained to be to enable a comparatively small portion of the defender's force to hold its ground for a certain length of time against superior numbers and to set free troops to be employed with decisive effect in a vigorous counterstroke. This able letter deserves careful study, not only on account of the interest attaching to this much-debated point of attack "versus" defence, but also for the lucid manner in which the writer brings military history to bear on present-day defensive tactics. The basis of these he sums up as being, according to the German view, the recovery of the initiative by means of a heavy counterstroke at the earliest possible moment.

Next in point of importance, as interesting to us, is the mention of the unfailing support rendered by the artillery to the infantry, which is described as characteristic of the attack as well as of the counterstroke. Without in the slightest degree wishing to charge our artillery with a want of sufficient co-operation in this respect, it may be said that the German gunners appear to be more solicitous than ours for the welfare and safety of their infantry. Why is it thus? The opinion may be ventured that in the German Army the infantry enjoys the prestige of a leading part, while the other arms are regarded as being subsidiary to it. In the British Service the reverse is the case. The artillery and cavalry are regarded as being in every way the superiors of the foot-soldier, and thus a matter of sentiment in peace-time may seriously affect success in war. The Germans "play up" to their infantry in every way as forming the mainstay of defence and the means by which offensive tactics are successful or otherwise. To make them successful is the keenest desire of the other arms, for in the German Service selfishness appears to be absent, and combined action for the common good is the leading principle which actuates their operations.

Yet another point in this admirable letter invites comment. The infantry attack is again described in detail, and its leading feature appears to be the tactical employment of small bodies in preference to regular lines of battalions or even of half battalions. Thus the company is the tactical fighting unit, and what is more, it is left to its own commander to handle it according to his ability. The result is quietude, absence of confusion, with consequent rapidity and precision of movement. This is said to be entirely due to the clear and complete instructions issued to every unit in the hearing of the men, to the strict regard for the responsibilities of each grade, and to every leader, no matter how inferior his rank, being left entirely to himself in carrying out the task intrusted to him. Everybody will agree with this, but the main question is, How far in the British Service are these sound principles put into practice?

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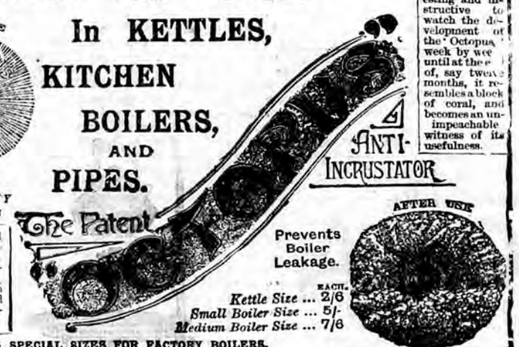
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

Collects the 'FUR'
In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.
BEFORE USE

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."


Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the Octopus, week by week until at the end of, say two months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.
EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6
MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. Sold all over the World.
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 35-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 55, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

55 YEARS OF SUCCESS. GREAT PRIZE International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.
ALCOOL DE MENTHE
58 AWARDS. 2 GOLD MEDALS, International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.
DE RICQLÈS
VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.
INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.
A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.
IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.
See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.
Apply to Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co. PARIS

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FREEMAN'S

REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Fs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

Vinolia Soap
Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.
VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.
It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.
No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.
DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.
For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.
Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.
The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.
VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."
DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."
DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."
DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."
Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. Liebig
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

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NOTICES.

ROBUST CHILDHOOD
VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.

DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.

DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

SANTAL MIDY

Relieves the scalding pain at once and

CURES

all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in

48 HOURS

Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis

obtained from the best Mysore wood.

Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.

Beware of imitations

Each tiny Capsule bears the name MIDY

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

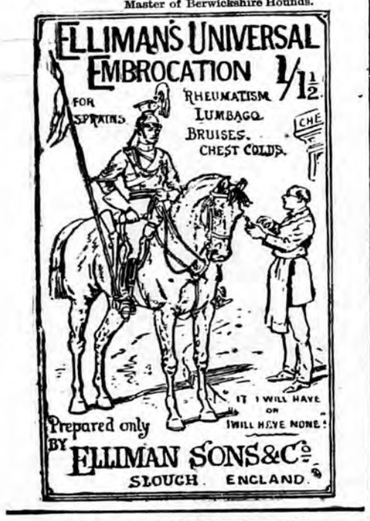
ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION

very efficacious for Horses in my Regt. LIEUT.-COL. BLUMENTHAL, 2nd Dragoon Regt.

1/2 2/6 3/6 per bottle. Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH, ENGLAND. ELLIMAN'S in GERMANY.

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HAIDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1 1/2



FOR SPRAINS. RHEUMATISM. LUMBAGO. BRUISES. CHEST COLDS. CHE

IT WILL HAVE OR I WILL HAVE MORE!

Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUCH ENGLAND.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

BEFORE. AFTER.

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.

Botanic Medicine Co., 8, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

SCIATIC, and RIDING, other BELTS.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN

PRICES:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-.
Double, 26/-, 30/-, and 33/6.

Patent LEVER TRUSS
(*No Steel in Band.*)
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free.
J. WHITE & CO., Ltd.,
228, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 30 Years.
All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them.

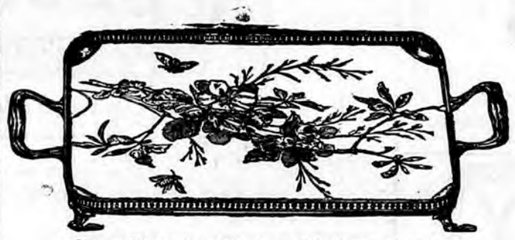
MARCKS & Co.'s (Ld.)
FINEST ELECTRO-PLATE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Call-bell, heavy Base, Electro-plate, Rs. 60.

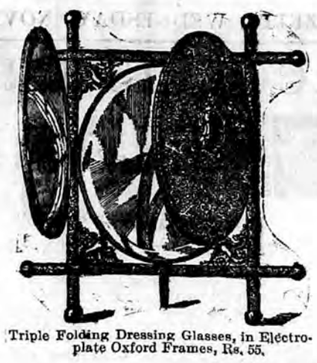
Tea Set, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 60.

Claret Jug, Cut-glass, Electro-plated mount, Rs. 22.

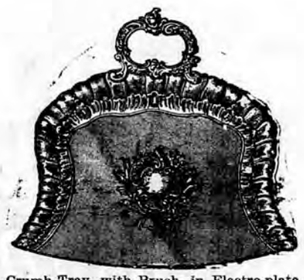
Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 22.



Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electo-plate mounts, Rs. 66.



Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.



Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 28.

Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.

Field Bottle and 2 Glasses, in best Electro-plate, Rs. 35. Leather Sling case, Rs. 12.

Tea Set, Pot, Cream Jug, and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 55.

Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.

Egg Frame, 4 Cups and Spoons, Gilt inside, Rs.

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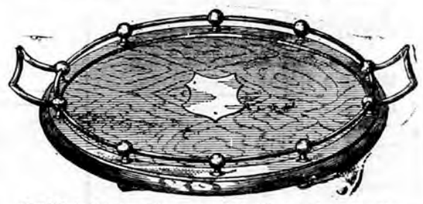
Biscuit Box, polished Electo-plate, Rs. 18-8.

Wine Jug (2 pints) frosted Electro-plate Top, Rs. 12.



Oval Oak Waiter, 19in., mounted, Electro-plate, Rs. 85.

NOTICES.

Maltine

with COD LIVER OIL.
The most PALATABLE, DIGESTIBLE, and NOURISHING PREPARATION of COD LIVER OIL.

"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

"An elegant and palatable preparation."—*Medical Press and Circular.*

The Malted Barley, Wheat and Oats, of which "MALTINE" is composed, together with the fat-forming powers of Cod Liver Oil, make this combination the Food of Foods in Consumption, Wasting Diseases Scrofula, Rickets, and General Weakness.

It is especially liked by children, and generally those who cannot tolerate any other preparation of Cod Liver Oil, take "Maltine" and Cod Liver Oil with positive pleasure.

The MALTINE Manufacturing Co.,
LIMITED.
24 & 25 HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY
LONDON.

Stephens Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.
These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
SOLE IMPORTERS:
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

A PREPARATION OF POWERFUL MERIT
FOR
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Toothache, Coughs, Bruises, Burns, Mosquito Bites, Scorpion Stings, Cuts, Piles, Eczema, and Skin Diseases, and all kindred ills and complaints.
ALWAYS GIVES SATISFACTION.

HOMOCEA

IS NOT THE COMING REMEDY BUT THE REMEDY THAT HAS COME.

IT TOUCHES THE SPOT

As a Lubricant for Athletes, Cyclists, &c., HOMOCEA is unequalled.

THE EARL OF CARRICK writes:—"I suffered from this distressing malady (Bleeding Piles) for five months, during which time I tried various remedies. At last I tried Homocea, and in two or three days I found the healing had begun, and in a fortnight I was cured. I strongly advise all who suffer to give Homocea a trial. It is the most wonderful stuff I ever came across."—CARRICK.

Mr. H. M. STANLEY, the Celebrated African Explorer, writes:—"2, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, London, May 27th, 1892. Dear Sir,—Your ointment called Homocea was found to be the most soothing and efficacious unguent that I could possibly have for my fractured limb, as it seems to retain longer than any other that cleaginousness so requisite for perfect and efficient massage. The fault of embrocations generally is that they harden and require warmth, whereas yours, besides being particularly aromatic, is as soft as oil, and almost instantly mollifying in the case of severe inflammation."
Yours faithfully, HENRY M. STANLEY.

INDIAN DEPOT (Wholesale and Retail)—27/28, 2nd Line Beach, MADRAS.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For emoving Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.
Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES!

TEA KETTLE.
No. 3368.
5-pint size
polished copper
on wrought iron stand.
Rs. 26.

TEA KETTLE.
No. 3493.
5-pint size
polished copper
on hammered iron stand.
Rs. 33.

— Liquor Services. — Wine Pitchers. — Egg Services. — Gongs. — Trays. — Cake Stands. — Dessert Services. — Dumb Waiters. — Jugs, etc. etc. —

OVAL SALVER, Fayence plate
Nickel mounted.
14 inches long, 10 inches broad.
Rs. 11-8.

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Copper mounted.
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12 " " " 12.
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Copper mounted.
10-inches diameter Rs. 10.
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— Afternoon Tea and Coffee Services. — Spirit Stoves for Travellers. — Salad Bowls. — Wine Coolers. — Bisquit Boxes. — Waiters. — Coffee Percolators. — Fruit Stands. —

VIENNA COFFEE MACHINE.
Nickel plated.
½ Ltr. Rs. 16-8.
¾ " " 21-8.
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TEA KETTLE.
No. 3482
Rs. 33.
Copper Tea Service extra.
Rs. 24.

Wedding and Birthday Presents in large variety.

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

GEOFFROY & DELORE,
28, Rue des Chasses, CLICHY-LA-GARENNE (Seine), FRANCE.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES
FOR
Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c.
APPLY TO Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., BOMBAY.
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

LADIES: Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your
KNITTING, EMBROIDERY, FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
AT FIRST COST, DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
Prices and Samples Post Free.
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